GIBBONS BROTHERS. Publishers

CONTENTS.

Agricultural.—Notes by the Way—North Manitou Island, Lake Michigan—Webster Farmers' Club—Corn Stalks—Merinos for Export.....

The Horse.—Trotting Bred vs. Thorough-bred—Weakness in Colts—Horse Gossip.. 2

Effects of Frost on Cream—Culture of Oats—Apoplexy in Swine—Agricultural

The Farm.—The Price of Wheat—Utiliza-tion of Sewage—The Clover Seed Midge—

Borticultural.—Michigan Forestry Commis-sion Report—A List of Pears—That Un-known Vine Disease-Insects that Aid Us-

The Origin of the Seckel Pear-Pointers

for Peach Growers-Locating the Or-chard-Horticultural Items.....

Apiarian .- The Blessings of a Poor Season 3 Editorial - Wheat - Corn and Oats-Dairy

Cattorial.—Wheat—Corn and Outs—Dairy
Products—Wool—Foundation and Floors—
Inquiries About Vinegar and its Manufacture—Sheep Breeders' Meeting—How it
Affects 'Our Business—Farmers' Institute—Cider Makers and Fruit Manufac-

News Summary .-- Michigan-General . . . . Poetry .- The Weigher-A Wonderful Weaver 6 Miscellaneous .- The Other Englishman-The Tenor's Sweet Revenge-What a Fa-

Veterinary .- Chronic Scratches-Ticks on

Commercial .....

Agricultural.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

Herds and Flocks in Shiawassee County-

Unseasonable Weather.

On the 15th inst. a visit was paid to some

of the stock farms in the vicinity of Ban-

croft, Shiawassee Co., in company with Mr.

I. L. Mills, who volunteered to act as pilot,

and whose farm was the first stopping place.

farm, one of the best in this very fine agri-

cultural section. When it is stated that

he has never yet had a failure of his clover

crop our readers, so many of whom have

had such different experience the past

three years, will realize that the soil must

be uncommonly good or that Mr. Mills has

discovered some new points in growing

clover. He has 175 acres of wheat now on

the ground, and this will all be seeded

down in the spring. The farm has long

been noted for growing very fine grains,

and many entire crops of wheat and barley

The farm is stocked with 20 head of

Shorthorns, 20 pure bred Shropshire ewes,

150 head of choice grade Merinos, in lamb

lent farm horses, the grand imported

Clydesdale stallion Gen. Johnston, and 15

head of pure bred Poland-Chinas sows,

mostly tracing to the noted herd of L. W.

& O. Barnes, of Byron. The Shorthorns all

belong to the Phyllis and Pomona families.

and are mostly young. They are all reds,

and a straight, healthy looking lot, not in

heavy flesh, but looking well. Of the lot

The two flocks of sheep are in good

shape, and the 150 Merinos are well graded

up, good shearers and good sized carcasses,

showing them to be a good type of the

The Poland-Chinas, now so pepular in

as the entire lot are in pig, Mr. Mills should

have some choice young stock this spring.

has been referred to before in the FARMER

He is a steel brown with white markings.

weighs about 1,800 lbs. in fair flesh, and in

breeding and make up is one of the choicest

animals of the breed ever brought into

Michigan. Gen. Johnston, No. 5033, was

bred in Scotland, and imported into Mich-

igan in 1886. He is recorded in Volume 9,

page 437, of the Clydesdale Stud Book of

Great Britain. His sire was J. B. (2883),

he by Bonnie Breastknot (108), out of Mag-

gie (2930), by Campsie (119). The dam of

Gen. Johnston was Maggie (4463), by Old

(418), by Round Robin (721). Gen. John-

ston has been a prize-winner wherever

shown, and was first in his class at the last

State Fair. His family is a noted one

among the breeders of Scotland, where they

While here a rain-storm began which last-

ed for 24 hours, making the roads very bad,

and preventing our reaching a number of

farms which we had intended to visit. Driv-

number of years for so young a man. The

herd comprises 30 head, of which four are

bulls. The herd is made up of those two

families which have given Michigan so

pleton Lasses. In Frank's hands they have

lost none of their old-time characteristics,

and those big broad-backed cows carry

Certainly, both beef and milk are nat-

ural to these animals, and they pos-

many prize animals-Victorias and Staple-

bodies.

The Clydesdale stallion, Gen. Johnston,

Merino for the farmer.

three are bulls, balance cows and heifers.

to a registered Shropshire buck, eight excel-

have been sold at high prices for seed.

Mr. Mills is located on the old Hulick

turers-Stock Notes .....

VOLUME XX.

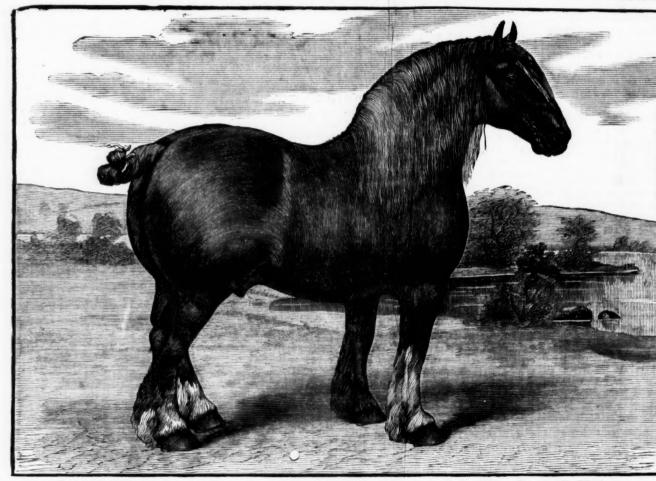


DETROIT, SATURDAY, JAN. 26. 1889---WITH HOUSEHOLD SUPPLEMENT.

PRICE. \$1 PER YEAR.

NUMBER 4.

"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE!"



Imported Clydesdale Stallion Gen. Johnston 5033, Owned by J. L. Mills, Bancroft, Mich.

valuable in grading up a good herd of cattle fields we passed during our visits which could be improved fifty per cent by their use and a little care. Mr. Braden first started Fishbeck, near Howell, and he is now using | in fine shape. a bull frem that herd, Young Brilliant Mr. Braden's appreciation of Shorthorns has steadily grown since he began breeding, and he is a very warm admirer of the red.

white and roan. From here the next stopping place was at the farm of Messrs. L. W. & O. Barnes, whose Poland-Chiuas and Merinos have a reputation all over the State, and in many others. Here we found the boys engaged in the work of feeding, and it takes a large from a hundred to a hundred and fifty pigs per year. At present they have sold down to 15 brood sows which will drop pigs in the spring, and some litters of fall pigs. About all the pigs old enough have been sold, with a few exceptions. In fact they have had an excellent season, and every prospect for a Polands shows a uniformity which will delight any breeder, and is a certain sign of of the Messrs. Barnes. A number of the sows are now in pig to the famous boar Black Zach 4797. This boar was sired by the noted Zack 4495, dam Delight 12138 by Michigan, come from the best families, and | Aaron 1241, and was bred by C. W. Jones, of Richland. From him the Messrs. Barnes other boar used was Luck 14905, O. P. C. R, by Found-at-Last 11361, he by Corwin Prince 3559. The dam of Luck was Finch's IXL 3d, 5316, by Caldwell's World Beater 775; second dam, Finch's IXL 2d, 5314, by Star of the West 1983. Luck was bred by David Finch, Oxford, Butler Co., Ohio. They have another young boar of which they think a good deal in True Blue, bred by T. Williams, Muncie, Ind., sired by King Bravo 1433, he by Bravo 3377, dam Maud W. 30476, by Surprise 2941; 2d dam, Jennie Sears 29092, by Sears' Corwin 10049. True Blood will be a year old in April, and Times (579); grand-dam, Jess of Park is of good size and very even in his development. He stands squarely on his legs, has a broad back and good loin, well filled back of the shoulder, and a straight hind leg, with well spread quarters. He is nicely marked, has a fine ear, and a well are held in high esteem. We have seen a shaped head and face. He is only in fair few of his colts, and they are good ones, | condition, and his weak points would show showing plenty of good flat bone, and good to advantage if he had any. If he breeds as good stock as himself his owners ought to be well satisfied. So far as breeding is

ilies. She is one of the famous sows in the history of the Poland-China breed. Among the brood sows the Cora Bell family is most prominent. They are a very even lot, and the character of the family shows plainly in all of them. They are favorites in this herd-good individuals, udders which would delight a dairyman. regular and prolific breeders, and with ex-

concerned he is as good as can be got. In

his pedigree Tom Corwin 2d appears seven

times, and Give-and-Take three times.

dation of the IXL and Moorish Maid fam-

ing about four miles in the rain, we reached | Luck is also very closely inbred to Tom Cor-

the farm of Mr. Frank A. Braden, who has win 2d and the noted sow Bess Stibbens

been engaged in breeding Shorthorns for a | 1168, the dam of U. S. 1195, and the foun-

cellent dispositions. The sheep pens were visited next, and sess just the characteristics which have these we found to consist of between Mich., writes: "Permit me to express my apmade the Shorthorn popular with so 60 and 70 ewes. They have not been many farmers. The young stock are gener- housed, and their fleeces show some of the advertising mediam. My advertisement of ally sired by Lord Raspberry 48633, whose effects of the exposure, but it is only on the November last brought me answers from all dam was an imported Cruickshank cow. surface. They opened well, the skin was over the State."

He suited this herd, and his young are of a pink and healthy looking, and they showed NORTH MANITOU ISLAND, LAKE superior quality. Three young bulls are for vigorous health. The rams now in use are sale here, two of the Stapleton Lass family | Gage's 229, bred by E. L. Gage, De Ruyter, and one a Victoria. They possess just N. Y., and L. W. & O. Barnes 139, bred on the characteristics which should make them | the farm, sired by L. W. & O. B. 116. A number of the ewes are also in lamb by for a farmer, and we saw stock in the Gage's 289. The Gage ram is a large, fine sheep, rather thin in flesh, as he has not done well for a time, but is getting back to his old form again. The two-year-old is a his herd with stock from that of Mr. Charles | heavy-folded sheep, with a fine fleece and

The yearlings, both ewes and rams, are 90039, sired by Baronet Bell Bates 47411, out worthy of an examination. Some very fine of Fancy 2d by Young Heir 37309, tracing to | fleeces were found among the yearling and imp. Salvia 14th by Gold Digger (24044). ewe lambs, -staple of good length, fine crimp, and the fleece very even in quality all over the body. No one could ask for handsomer wool. There are also a few yearling rams yet on hand, and good styled ones too. A couple of big fellows, smooth bodied, with a good fleece of long stapled wool, look like the black tops of Pennsylvania, and would suit those who want a mutton Merino, as they term them. All the same we big rams, with heavy dense fleeces, as free as possible from wrinkles between the shoulder and the quarter, are the ones which will carry on the improvement of the Meri no in the future as in the past. But we have no quarrel with those who think otherwise. A breeder without a standard is no breeder good one the coming year. Their herd of at all, and when he has adopted one let him stick to it to the end, or until he is convinced that he is on the wrong track. The Meintelligent and careful breeding on the part | rino is increasing in size of carcass and weight of wool without losing its special characteristics, and the improvement is not likely to stop just at present. The Messrs. present, especially among farmers in this State or for shipment to Texas. Whether have bred some of their finest stock. The this would continue in the future was a question they could not decide, but thought the western and southwestern trade would

always demand them. A visit was also paid to the farm of Mr. E. S. Burnett, about four miles from Durand, but unfortunately he was absent, and we could only look over his Shorthorns without identifying the different animals. We found here two colts from Gen. Johnston, with the old horse's color, and showing that he is a strong breeder. One of them was as square built and with as fine a set of limbs as though a full blood. Both are high

has good quarters for his cattle. The rain drove us home before we had an and some others in this neighborhood. Mr. Poland-Chinas, and is also running a feed mill and elevator at Byron, -sufficient business for one man to attend to.

the 20th of March, including his Shorthorns, Shropshire and Merino sheep, Poland-China hogs and work horses. He will also sell Gen. Johnston at the same time, and all his farm implements and machinery, of which he has an unusually large and complete outfit, including two threshing machines with traction engines. It will make a big sale. He intends renting his farm for a few years.

THE State Dairymen's Association of Minnesota have decided to ask the American Jersey Cattle Ciub to reduce the fees on passengers but as an outlet for farm produce, imported cattle-\$100 on bulls and \$50 on | fish, etc. We want more good intelligent cows—or they will issue a herd book of farm neighbors. their own. MR. LESTER WARNER, of Bronard,

MICHIGAN. Something About its Capabilities and Needs.

NORTH MANITOU, Mich., Jan. 10, 1889 To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Thinking your readers, who must be generally interested in agriculture and stock raising, would like to hear what is doing in this small fraction of the great State of Michigan, I will write some particulars which if you think of sufficient interest to publish you can do so.

We have been looking about for some Michigan paper which would give us a knowledge of our neighbors who were following like pursuits as our own, but had not found just the one to meet our wants until recently in your MICHIGAN FARMER We came to this island from Chicago some six years ago, and have at present a

farm or range of two thousand acres, over two hundred acres under plow and five would prefer the other style, although not so hundred acres fenced. Since nature has share of the time on this farm. They raise popular now, and believe the large folded, put limits to the boundaries, we are not obliged to fence our stock in, for while they can range at will they cannot get beyond onr reach, and it is always possible for them to reach the water, for besides the great lake we have a smaller inland lake 11/4 miles long and one-half mile wide, fed by springs, from which there is an outlet. There is always plenty of feed even in dry weather, and abundance of shade. We find it always a matter of surprise to our visitors to find the character of the land so diversified, they for some reason expecting a level stretch of land, while on the contrary it is mostly quite rolling with many points Barnes said the smooth rams had the call at of considerable elevation, and the soil a sandy loam. The island seems to be especially adapted to raising horses. After being turned out in the spring we are always surprised after a brief absence at their growth and vigor, We are raising grade stock, satisfied that it is not only a vast im provement over the common stock in use in this past of the country, but can be fur nished at a price within the means of all. We have an imported Percheron stallion and between 30 and 40 mares and colts. Naturally we are very proud of our colts and like to talk about them and are anxious to place their superior merits under test of comparison with any. When we see the freedom which our horses enjoy, we think headed and show good style. Mr. Burnett of the poor city animals and wish a fresh air has been putting up a new barn and now fund could be furnished to give them a country airing. Since we have scored a success in our farm crops there has been opportunity of calling upon Seward Chaffee | considerable inquiry for farms here, and with an area of some 14,000 acres, it looks

Chaffee is still breeding Shorthorns and as though we might have quits a settle ment. There is some talk of a hotel for summer resort, our visitors finding island life embodying some unique experiences. Mr. Mills told us before leaving that it The novelty of seeing white fish and trout, was his intention to sell all of his stock on (with an occasional 100 pounds sturgeon) drawn up in the pond nets, one dressed and served in two hours' time on our tables, was a taste of freshness not to be found everywhere. With no disposition to tell a fish story I can say that a black bass weighing five pounds was caught in our little Manitou lake last summer. We hope to bring better communication with the main shore; and we learn there is some inquiry for a tug, or suitable vessel to connect our island with Petoskey, Frankport, or some railroad point most desirable, not only for

THE auction sale of Holstein-Friesian cattle advertised by Mr. W. M. Sexton, of Holly, was postponed owing to lack of atpreciation of the value of the FARMER as an tendance. He will try it again later in the season, when the weather is likely to prove more propitious.

WEBSTER FARMERS' CLUB.

Has apple pomace a feeding value or element of fertility in its application to the soil? was the question of John W. Williams, answered in the affirmative before the Webster Farmers' Club at the residence of President Backus, on Jan. 12.

Mr. Williams was just home from a consultation of cider makers held at Cleveland, O., and was full of enthusiasm as to the merits of the hitherto despised refuse of the mills. Under the old process, where the juices were imperfectly extracted, there was too much acid in the pomace, and it was worthless for any use; but under the new, where the last particle of moisture was expelled, it became a different thing. Experienced feeders who had made thorough tests of the value of it as a ration for stock of all kinds, valued it ahead of the products of the sile, and it could be cribbed up like corn and kept for an indefinite period. Some surprising results of its milk-producing qualities were stated, butter made from its feeding possessing that genuine aroma always present when cattle have

access to the fresh meadows of summer. One very intelligent gentleman from the east told him that he would take it and finish off for market a bunch of sheep better and faster than he could with corn, and dairymen and feeders in his section were paying \$2 per ton for it at the mills, bearing the additional expense of freights to the nearest station and carting it from two to five miles to their farms. The large strawberry plantations in his vicinity found it one of the best stimulants obtainable, and market gardeners were beginning to use it largely in their operations. Now, if those men at the east can afford to incur so much cost for this material and make it pay, and they are not working by the guess rule, are we here in Washtenaw awake to our own interest, to suffer this first-class provender and fertilizer to float down the river as it does to Dexter and fill up sink holes at Ann Arbor, and be wasted in a dozen different losoil in our section are favorable to fruit, and apple-raising might be rescued from its present unfavorable aspect if we bring to pear upon its cultivation earnest attention to all the possibilities of its culture. He was in hopes the Pomological Society would bring up this matter at their monthly meet-

solved problem in Michigan. Rev. G. E. Lincoln said at Highland, Oakland County, some experiments had peen made with pomace as a fertilizer, and t had proved disastrous; but thought, in reply to the question, that the vinegar works adhered to the old style of pressing.

Mr. Williams said this was his experience with the pomace as formerly made; but it had one good feature in it, and that was it was a squelcher on Canada thistles and noxious weeds.

In his opinion this might mean a great deal, according to the temperament and notions exorable rules that must be observed in order to secure success, such as housing, system in feeding, watering and personal supervision. He was not an advocate of the cramming system which tended to produce fat at the expense of bone and muscle; the growing period had requirements not necessary at a later period. Corn, while an animal was developing, was an ingredient that he should leave out and substitute milk, middlings, pran, or those combinations that build up the tissues. It was not

tinuous he thought that at the period of maturity he should possess a good healthy animal that could be easily ripened for the block or could transmit healthy characteristics to its progeny, and though he might shock some of his friends present, who could only see in a Shorthorn and its crosses the representative bovine, he would say that while the Club and these men were trying to figure out of Mr. Williams' 22 Australia it seems to be generally conceded months' old grades some two or three years ago, phenomenal gain with the element of cost left out, he had carefully taken the figures, and fatted steers of the same age, that they have passed the experimental period and are recognized as improvers of the native stud flocks of that country. I don't think that in sections where experimental period and are recognized as improvers of the native stud flocks of that country. I don't think that in sections where experimental period and are recognized as improvers of the native stud flocks of that country. being a cross of scrub Jersey and doddy, and in selling at the same price, four cents and in selling at the same price, four cents as to their superior value. But it must be live weight, came out, so far as dollars and understood that while this is true with those

a grave fault if in the raising of stock

abnormal bunches of fat did not put in an

appearance; in fact, if growth was con-

love of wife and children. He took the floor and proceeded to criticise Mr. Tubbs' position; the idea a starved mother, of race-horse slimness, could be the ideal breeder or stocker of a man seemed to him mysterious. In his experience of nearly love of wife and children. He took the mysterious. In his experience of nearly seven head of part-bred rams, making an a lifetime, his observation had matured the average of over \$1,000 per head and one conclusion that the animal was best for all sheep bringing \$3,200. purposes which could show up the best Merinos is going on, as did that of their ancesfilled out form. He wanted to see a calf, colt or pig, just humping itself from birth to be easily rubbed out. This might be called the Moyre of Australian and the call of the call o maturity; was not afraid of a little flesh.
Why, did not the gentleman know it was dently have a common origin, yet have easier to winter them, and they were always ready for market when prices were up and not having them go through the forcing process to hasten their sale while the boom

W. E. Boyden thought the gospel according to G. W. Phelps' rendering was the true one. His best breeders were the fattest. To this crusade against corn he was unqualifiedly opposed. They tell us not to feed brood sows corn or you will have either poor pigs or none at all that will thrive. Well, last summer two of his best breeders, during the period of gestation, through some oversight, became too thin to suit him, and he went to feeding corn, and they at farrowing time were fat; yet he had a nice litter of 18 pigs that were a credit to the strain. Everything on his farm that eats corn got it, and he would show up percentage of loss as low as any one.

Amos Phelps fed according to his fodder. Of that which I have most I am the most liberal. If my hay crop is short I make larger drafts on the straw-stack, and have learned that straw, though set not very high in the analysis of chemists as a food, somehow in practice works very well. 1 have seen a good many things suffer for want of corn, but never any from too much

R. McColl would like to have the gentleman tell us when a pig becomes a hog. They will keep growing and gaining weight for years if moderately fed. Draw the line of twenty or twenty-five years ago if you can, and tell us at what age to shift from the lighter to the heavier diet.

C. M. STARKS, Sec. pro tem.

CORN STALKS. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

The farmers in this vicinity are much pleased with a new corn stalk cutter which splits the largest stalks when it cuts them, so that when cut three-eighths of an inch long, most of it (the stalk) is not larger than kernels of corn, and adds very much to the value of corn fodder, if the nutritive properties of the stalk, after it becomes so hard that it cannot be eaten by stock, are not calities in our county? The climate and destroyed in maturing the grain, which they cannot be in the stalks which do not bear

Now I think the Agricultural College can solve the question, and want to ask it through the FARMER: To take a very large stalk, an inch through at the butt, that matured an ear, was cut up as soon as the ing, and throw a little light on the subject; ear was ripe enough to not shrink, remove it had among its members brainy men, and from it the leaves, husk and tassel, divide thought if once they focused their ideas on the stalk at the joint where the ear grew; the subject it would not long remain an un. take the same weight of the lower end of the stalk as above the ear, analyze each separately and give their relative amount of nutriment. Then take an equal weight of the corn stalk and of good timothy hay, stripped also of the leaves and heads, analyze that also, and give the value of the hay fo feeding. Calling 100 as the standard of value, what would be the value of the corn stalk of the same weight of the hay stalks? Why I want the corn stalk analyzed separately, is to know how valuable the lower part of it is compared with the top, if put in Wm. Tubbs opened the discussion lett a condition that it could be eaten by stock. over from last year, of the care of stock. I find in my mangers some pieces of stalk that do not split in cutting, and I have taken what is not eaten and put boiling of individuals, but with men who made | water on it and mixed the ration of meal stock-raising a specialty, and he was in his with it, and the cattle will get off the meal way one of them, there were certain in- and again leave the unsplit pieces in the

manger.

Jackson, Jan. 16, 1889.

JAMES DEPUY.

STATISTICS gathered from the broom corn district of Central Illinois show about 3,500 tons of brush in the hands of growers and local dealers. The present price is too low for profit to either grower or dealer. The opening figure last fall was \$70 per ton, but it is down to \$50 at present and sales are dragging. Cur tailing the acreage of next year's crop is the only thing that promises to make prices appreciate.

MERINOS FOR EXPORT. What Are the Prospects for Foreign Trade

in Merinos, and What the Character of Sheep Desired.

Paper read by Geo. W. Stuart, of Grand Blanc, at the annual meeting of the Michigan Merino Sheep Breeders' Association.

Gentlemen of the Michigan Merino Sheep-Breeders' Association.—So far as the present development of foreign trade has gone, nothing seems more encouraging to the breeder of our best Merinos. In among the breeders in the districts where our sheep have been generally introduced, ments have been made there is any question cents profits were concerned, far ahead of the pampered breed.

'This was a little too much for our friend, G. W. Phelps, whose love for the red and roans goes almost hand in hand with his love of wife and children. We have been making these experiments, the great mass of wool-growers and a large proportion of those owning native stud flocks are yet unacquainted with the value of our sheep, and are not propared to accept the opinions of experimenters, especially at prices they are held at hy important ally at prices they are held at by importers.

been bred to different types and having an entirely different climate, food and management, there is but little evidence in the appearance and general characteristics that would indicate it. Yet this might be said of the American Merino of twenty-five years ago; and the appearance of the Australian prize sheep, as represented in cuts, indicates that they are of a similar type of

those of our earlier improved flocks.

I am not familiar with the history and introduction of Merinos into Australia, and have not been able to find any information other than a traditional kind, and therefore have no proof of the theories I may here advance upon this subject But as this is a time, it may draw out the opinion of others better informed or call out some thoughts that will lead to a better understanding of the subject. I said I had but little knowledge of the history of Australian flocks, but understand that they originated from importations from Spain, and that the French and other Merinos have been introduced into that country, and in about the same manner they have in this, as have also the different breeds or families of coarse wools.

To what extent purity of blood has been

maintained in the fine wool stud flocks of Australia I am unable to say, and do not know in what form their pedigrees and history of animals have been kept, but that they have flocks of a well established type of Merinos I am creditably informed. And if they have mingled the blood of the different families of Merinos to produce them, it is a matter of but little importance to us farther than the knowledge of what the blood of our Merinos has to contend with when mingled in the cross that is now be ing made upon them; or, if viewed from another standpoint, that of their flocks at the present time being similar to ours and the cost or expense incurred by us in bringing our flocks up to their present standard. Should that be one desired by the breeders of that country, as was by the breeders of this, it presents to us a problem for consideration in the prospects of foreign trade that each may study with profit. I speak of Australia for the reason that developments and experiments have gone farther in that country, but what is true of Australia is also true of South America, so far as experiments have yet gone. I understand the same results can reasonably be expected in New Zealand, Cape of Good Hope and other countries. Our honored citizen and able foreign rep-

resentative, Wm. G. Markham, is now in

Australia, and in a letter to Mr. Townsend of New York, which was shown me while visiting him last week. Mr. Markham spoke very encouragingly of the prospects of our trade there, but assured Mr. Townsend that it required manipulation in introducing or making sales there, as great prejudices existed against American sheep, one of which Mr. Markham refers to in this way. He says: "I have hard work in explaining away the hair on the sheep Mr. McCaughey brought over." This seems to have been an sheep possess it to a greater extent than theirs, and, in fact, I understand but little is seen in their stud flocks, and has evidently been avoided by them in their course of breeding. This inclination in our flocks to produce hair upon the wrinkles and in some to a greater degree than others, being a matter frequently discussed in our association meetings, it becomes a question more particularly now than ever before for our consideration. That this hair is an objection will readily be conceded by all; but the manner or method to be dopted in its removal, might, with proprie ty, be discussed from different standpoints. That hair grows with wrinkles, and that wrinkles are a necessity in the production of our best and heaviest fleeces, will be conceded generally, I think, by our best breed

If the proposition can safely be accept ed that we are twenty or more years in advance of Australia and other countries in the production and improvement of a su-perior fine wool sheep, the question arises at once, how have these advantages been gain ed, and how shall they be maintained and

improved upon?
England for years maintained her supremacy in the production of the best Short-horns, but has been compelled to yield the palm to America at different times, and breeders rarely think it necessary to import animals from that country for the improve

I have but little doubt of an assured trade both in Australia and South America for our best sheep; but should they be called for in large numbers, another question at once arises, what can we best afford to sell, and what must we retain to maintain the present standard of our flocks, and continue their improvement in the future as in the

Continued on Eighth Page.

For the Michigan Farmer. TROTTING BRED VS. THOROUGH BRED.

In a letter I wrote to you a few weeks ago, I called your attention to California's remarkable horses and climate, and I hope that I was not understood as wishing to magnify the facts, as I can assure you such was not the case. It is well known the world over that this State is almost unapproachable in the two points that I have mention cd. She, however, possesses other industries old Californian remarked to me the other day that nothing seemed so remarkable to him as the advances that have been made fruit and vine industries as mere infants is past and gone. The 950,000 boxes of raisins. and the 200,000 000 gallons of wine, more or less, suggest the possibilities of the fuive and apricot crops, and other fruits that are production of the dried figs of commerce | Specific. will be California. Mineral products at one time were her most valuable ones. Agricul ture to-day occupies that distinction. Gov Stanford owns 13,000 and perhaps 14,000 acres of land; and of this he has a little over 3,000 under fruit and vine culture. This average will perhaps hold good on the most of these large ranches, and is probably a close average for the State, as there is a large portion of the southern part that is untillable. The U. S. Land Office gives the to tal area as 99,000,000 acres; out of this there is a fraction over 79,000,000 acres which are or may be made available by cultivation and irrigation. The remainder of the total is

too broken and bare even for pasturage. We can sometimes gain some knowledge. or perhaps food for reflection, by hearing or reading what others think or say, so I will relate, for the benefit of those of your readers who may be interested in this line, a conversation 1 had with a horseman not long | teer. ago. It came about in this way: I was standing in Piedmont's stall on the Palo Alto ranche, when I happened to make the remark that a few miles from where I came from in Michigan, there was owned a stal lion, a half-brother of this horse, and that they looked a good deal alike. He wanted to know his name. I told him Pasacas. He said, "How is his dam bred?" I said, "Thoroughbred?" He replied, "I don't like them bred that way." "Why not?" said ed mare for \$600. I. "Ob because it is not considered popular and right," he answered. "My dear boy," said I, "do you mean to say that Gov. Stanford is not considered a successful breeder of trotting horses? He advocates and breeds them that way, don't he?" He said he did. "Now, 1 am well aware that last year. there are two sides to all questions. If this were not the case we would oft times feel like a ship without a rudder, or a pump without a handle. Now let me ask you how are our greatest trotting producing stallions bred on their dam's side? They are Elec. tioneer, Geo. Wilkes and Blue Bull. Are any of their dams strictly trotting bred? We will take Kentucky Prince, the sire of he was not standard until hi children made him so. I am afraid that Favonia, 2:15, made last season, is not trotting bred. Now, mind you, I don't mean to say that all thoroughbreds will produce you a trotter, for you can see right here on this ranche that such is not the fact. But if you will show me a thoroughbred that will bend her knees and trot then. I will show you an animal that will produce a trotter of a high order. Now, to illustrate what I mean, let us compare these two stallions in question. They are both sired by a great sire, Almont; they are nearly the same age; the one trotting and the other thoroughbred. Ever since Pasacas was eight years old he has been owned by an ordinary business man in an obscure county town, and I don't believe up to a year ago a standard bred mare was owned in his county. Yet with all these disadvantages he is the sire of ten horses with records from 2:50 to 2:22%, and the sire of the dam of Byron Sherman, 2:28, made on a half mile tan-bark track in his first race. Now we will compare the aristocratic Piedmont to his country half-brother. His dam was a trotter before him; he was bred and raised on one of the largest stock farms | " horse-marines." The story as printed is in Kentucky; his fame on the track must be false on its face. world wide, as his mark of 2:1914 will show. He was sold on the strength of it to a mil lionaire horse owner for \$27,000, and his access to well bred matrons has perhaps not been stinted. Now, let me ask you, with these advantages how many trotters he is the sire of? The modest answer was three with records from 2:50 to 2:281/4. How does three compare with ten? Now you can perhaps see that your early expressed notions The effect seems, from what we can of not being 'popular and right' are rather thin and transparent when held up to cold a stupid condition, destroys the appetite, and simple facts." "Let me ask you a question," said he, "Lena Wilkes is from a thoroughbred dam; she has a five-year-old mark of 2:29 14; Allacazar, from a trotting bred mare, has a five-year-old mark of 2:-2014?" "Don't you know," said I, "that Allacazar has a two-year-old mark of 2:42, and a four-year-old mark of 2:24%, while Lena was not trained but eight months up to the time that she got her mark? And still there is only nine seconds difference in their marks, although the one has been trained three years longer than the other. Now let us probe this subject a little further. and see if I can't find some more nuts for you to crack. Electioneer is the sire of thirty-eight horses in the :30 list, nine of injury. There is but one reason why wheat them, almost one-fourth, have thoroughbred dams; five of the nine, more than 50 per cent, have marks in :22 or better. Now it looks to me that it does not take much of philosopher to show you, by facts as well as by by the farmers themselves, who voluntarily figures, that there are thoroughbreds that do enter into competition with the world. produce first class trotters. Wedgewood, Woodford Mambrino, Alexander's Abdallah,

tion, and among the most progressive of our breeders I think I can detect a movement ing over the breeding of most of our game tained magnificently; and as we intuitively turn to our records to sustain our arguments, these facts that I have taken the liberty to be ignored judicially. CHAS. LEWIS. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15th, 1889.

WEAKNESS IN COLTS.

Owosso, Jan. 22, 1889. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. In answer to H. C. P., in your last issue, that show great merchantile activity. An bad nursed it two days with no success, we sent a veterinary surgeon to see it. He administered quinine, and in two days had it and make a fair profit in the transaction. up on its feet, and it grew up to be a good | So in Russia a large part of its area does not the last few years in the fields of horticul- horse. In case a foal does not get on its export, and gets local prices for local supply; ture and viticulture, and it would appear feet in a few hours after foaling, we would it is only at the southern ports that wheat that the day for considering California's treat it as follows: Give it three grains of comes down to practicable export prices. doses; then take one ounce comp. tinct. est competition of any country in the world, ginseng, one ounce simple syrup, and 16 and it is a compliment to our soil, agriculture, to say nothing of her immense orange, olful three times a day. In case this mixture of the wheat growers, that we can continue tensively cultivated. It is also probable that it palatable. In addition to this, would of the world. the only State that will cut any figure in the bathe its limbs and back with Sparkhall's DEWEY & STEWART.

Horse Gossip.

Or the 58 stallions with records of 2:20 of better, only 25 have records better than 2:19, only 15 have records better than 2:18, and only seven have records as good as 2:16.

IT is stated that during the year past the ondemned and caused to be destroyed 400 horses, found afflicted with the glanders.

MR R. MONAHAN, of Columbiaville, Lapeer County, has imported a fine three-year-old Clydesdale stallion from Scotland. It is a dappled bay, and weighs about 1,930 pounds.

L. C. WEBB, of Mason, has purchased from Frank J. Smith, of Farmington, N. H., the weanling flily Vireen, by Viking, 2:1914, son that is possible. They now take only ten of Belmont, dam Lady Goldsmith, by Volun.

ILLINOIS has an outbreak of the glanders every few weeks. The last one was at Englewood, and the State Live Stock Commissionanimals affected.

THE Lapeer Democrat says that Dr. A. H. Thompson recently sold his trotter Hard Luck H. Louks also sold to Mr. Emory a fine blood-

And now Bell Boy, 2:1914, will again come under the hammer. The next sale is to be straight, says a sporting contemporary. This coks like an insinuation that some of the

At the annual meeting of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, beld recently,

slature has also passed laws regulating horse breeding, and directing that hereafter private owners will not be allowed to keep stallions for service unless they have been approved by the Minister of Agriculture This restriction is intended to prevent the use of unscund sires. It has been further decreed by the government that for a period of eight years not less than 800 stallions shall be purchased for the government, for which the sum of \$195,000 has been appropriated. A number of the stallions to be purchased will be American trotters.

THE State press is publishing an item re garding the death of a horse in the western part of the State, which is claimed to have been in Fort Sumter at the time it was attacked. As Fort Sumter was attacked in April, 1861, before a single volunteer had been en'isted, and the garrison only consisted of a few regulars under command of Major Anderson, we would like to know what a horse owned by a Michigan soldier was doing there. Fort Sumter is built on a small artificial island, just large enough for the fort, be used for, unless the fort was garrisoned by

THE Pantagraph, of Big Springs, Texas, says: "The loco weed is threatening to play havoe with the horses in the country this winter. It grows most in the late fall and during winter, and has increased at least 300 per cent since 1886. Last winter many hundred horses died from its effect, and ranchmen are now hunting up good pastures, free from loco, in which to winter their horses. learn, to be intexicating, leaving a horse in and they gradually go down until they die of sheer exhaustion. They become unfit for use and lose their senses even if they don't eat enough to finally kill them. Chemists say it is not poisonous, but there is no doubt that it does up a horse."

Che Farm

The Price of Wheat

Oar farmers complain that wheat growing does not pay, and are apt to attribute the cause to speculation or combination to their is relatively cheaper than corn or potatoes. There is a surplus area of about 11,000,000 acres annually seeded for foreign consumption. The reduction of price is thus caused

Then we find that since 1881 the decline in price has been 43 per cent. There has Mambrino Patchen and others, are painful been a fall in other countries, but not to the examples." Perhaps a better recognition of same extent. In Great Britain the lowest these and other stubborn facts that can be prices of a century have been reached. It adduced may assist some of your inquiring has been 32 per cent in Austria, nearly the may be sometimes two and sometimes three knee, and with a stick take a twist in the readers to reach a conclusion on this much same in Great Britain, 31 in Germany and mooted subject. For many years there has only 24 in France. The farmers of the cality. been an idea that thoroughbred crosses were United States have suffered most, those of

country.

Even India, a country with a surplus of ten per cent (fifteen for a series of recent seen in the United States, for the reason quinine every four hours for four or five Our farmers endure the strongest and roughgrains quinine, mix and give a tablespoon. tural machinery and the skill and enterprise is unpalatable, gdd sufficient sugar to make to supply half the aggregate wheat deficiency

But is there not an economic limit to this competition? Why not seek a crop that pays better? Why not grow something we need but do not produce in sufficient quantity? Why not grow barley to displace 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 that comes from Canada? If a profitable outcome of the sorghum sugar experiment is really at hand, there is a chance for the creation of an industry worth \$150,000,000 (including duties), and growing annually. There are territorial veterinary surgeon of Dakota has crops already grown that pay better and are needed at home.

With a present force of 9,000,000 workers n agriculture, constantly augmenting, there is a danger of surplus in certain crops, and a resulting necessity of a wiser crop distribution that shall be made after deliberate study of the wants of the country and the possibilities of new lines of production.

The foreign markets have done for us all per cent of our farm products, and will take less and less in the future. The increase of consumers in this country is likely to be more in a single year than we can hope to lidify so quickly as to preventery stallization, find abroad in ten years. Nations feed ers had to appraise and kill a number of the themselves if they can; and most of them have butter 'come,' the globules of fat in the can, and the policy of the present day tends more and more to a full supply of all the food products and raw material which a nation to Temple Emory, of Bay City, for \$500. W. this tendency and govern their injustry by may require. Let our farmers take note of it. -N. Y. Press.

### Utilization of Sewage.

The American Agriculturist says: The Sewage Farm at Croydon, Eng., contains former ones were not. Mr. Seaman offers 525 acres; it has been irrigated with sewage him for sale. Seaman & Jefferson sold him since 1857. A revolving wire wheel, worked by a turbine which obtains the power from the sewage itself, separates the solid from the liquid. The solids (amounting to among the other questions discussed was, 10 or 12 cart-loads a week) are removed by "What is a Canadian bred Clydesdale?" It a neighboring farmer for fertilizing purwas finally decided that it is a horse which poses, and the sewage water is then used does not trace on its dam's side to imported for irrigation. In dry weather 4,000,000 gallons in 24 hours are thus passed. Before yield per acre of oats sown broadcast, at A RECENT dispatch from Rome says that the adjoining river, it passes two or three he Italian government has offered \$11,000 in times over the land. After 30 years of this treatment, the soil does not show the least sign of sewage sickness, and the crops produced are excellent. This year there were the latter crop having sold at \$125 per acre. The land does not smell, even in hot weather, any more than all low-lying land. The soil appears to stop the growth of microbes of disease in sewage; not only are the farm employes healthy, but the death rate of the parish in which the sewage is utilized is but half that of the town of Croydon. Nor has the sewage had a damaging effect on the district, as the efficial valuations have shown a remarkable increase. Thirty years | inches, the more shallow plantings came up ago the land which is now the sewage farm was worth from 15 to 20 shillings per acre, est yield was from seed covered three inches; would maintain only about half an ox per the next from that covered four inches; the acre, and employed only ten or twelve next from that covered one inch. hands to cultivate it. The same land will now support two and one-half oxen per yielded at the rate of 63.3 bushels per acre, acre, and makes m ney by employing 100 about six bushels more than when the seed hands at good pay. Two hundred Shorthorn | bed was either more compact or very loose, and we cannot understand what a horse could cows are fed on tye grass and brewers' The difference in yield of straw was still grains in summer, with hay and pulped roots in winter, no cottonseed meal or cake hed. being used. As soon as the cows fall off in milk, they are dried off and sent to the seed should be in common practice. With shambles.

## The Clover Seed Midge.

The clover seed midge has been doing much damage in Ohio and neighboring States for several years past, and together with the clover root borer threatens to seriously check, important crop, the sheet anchor of American agriculture. The midge is a small orange-colored maggot or grub that devours the embryo seeds before they have fully matured. These grabs hatch from eggs laid by a very small two-winged fly, not much unlike | The storing up of fat in the animal economy the wheat midge or Hessian fly in appearance. It is stated that the female fly pushes the eggs down the hairy tubes of the unde- flabby. All the blood-vessels of the system veloped flowers in the young clover heads almost as soon as the flowers begin to form These eggs are very small, and great numpers are often laid in a single head. In a put upon these canals. But the fattening week or ten days the eggs hatch and the grub descends the tube of the flower to the young seed, upon which it feeds. When full and we call it apoplexy. It is not as comgrown the grubs or larvæ are footless, about mon in the hog as one would expect, but one-twelfth of an inch long, and of an occurs so often that the breeders should orange color. When through eating they understand it and know the right thing to ground, where they form thin silken cothere are two or three broods in Ohio. In | marks or signs of the cause of death. Cut Canada there are only two, while in the open the skull carefully, and a clot of blood latitude of Washington there are three. I of greater or less extent will be found inside. think it not improbable, however, that there If alive, however, tie a short cord above the broods here, according to the season and lo-

It has been found that this insect may be

per capita than any other country in the Hence, great care should be taken both by blood spread over the ground or on the floor world. What, then, makes the difference? producers and consumers that the insect is has been mistaken for a pint. If the bleedfor thoroughbred crosses close up. In look- This country is always the seller of a large not rapidly spread ever large areas in this ing is to do any good there must be surplus, while France is nearly self support- way. If they are in the seed it should be so | considerable taken. If the broken vein is a and fast performers of to-day, I find I am sus- ing, being only a moderate buyer for a small treated as to destroy them without injury to small one, and the case observed soon after but variable deficiency. This country is the germination of the seed. It may be treat- it occurred, the animal may be saved. If it therefore at the mercy of the wheat surplus | ed by heat in an open vessel to a moderate | partially revives, it will be proper to evacut markets of the world. France regulates her | degree, keeping the seed constantly stirred. show to your readers, must not and can not small imports with an ample customs duty, In this way the grubs will be dried up, and and keeps prices steadier than in any other if care be taken in amount of heat applied of warm water. In most cases, however, the seed will not be injured.

When it comes to remedies it would obviously be very difficult to fight an insect of good years), has not met such a decline as is this nature with topical applications of any kind, and it seems to me that the best meththat the local silver currency buys as much ods for the farmers of the infested regions as ever of other goods, though depreciated are either one of the following: (1) Cutting we knew a colt fooled all right, but so in London as compared with gold. The ex-weak he could not stand, and after its owner porter buys with sliver and sells for gold, and usually done, say as soon as the heads are can pay more in Indian currency than he in bloom, and (2) pasturing the first crop off and allowing the second to go to seed. - C. M. Weed.

### Effects of Frost on Cresm.

A correspondent of the Farming World her. asks: "Is it a damage to cream to be frozen, and what particular harm does it do? In the 'cream gathering' system the cream will freeze in the cans before the collector gets it to the creamery. What can be done to protect the cream?"

To which answer is given as follows: "If syrup is boiled down to a certain consistency, it becomes liquid sugar, and if cooled slowly it solidifies in the form of minute 'grains' or crystals. If the liquid sugar is cooled quickly it will not have time to form grains or crystals, and it will solidify in a solid mass without grains, as when hot syrup (liquid sugar) is turned into snow or ice the result is sugar candy or taffy. When a mass of liquid (melted) fat cools slowly it solidifies in the form of minute grains (crystals) just as sugar does, with this difference, the crystals of the fat are soft, while those fat is cooled quickly it is prevented from maturity. crystalizing, as in the case of butter. What candy is to granulated sugar, butter is the even when far below melting points of the | per ton for that use. same fats when in a mass or separate body. The fat in the cream is in the same condition as in milk, and remains so till the cream is churned, when, if the cream is just cool enough the fat globules adhere and soand the butter is said to 'come.' In order to made to assume the peculiar condition of work. butter. When cream freezes, its minute globules of fat, which till that moment were take on the condition of butter that has been melted, and become exceedingly greasy when handled. The harm done by freezing it, therefore, consists in solidifying the butter fats in advance of the churning, but cream does not freeze till it falls below the temperature for freezing water-about 28°. so that the ice may form in it without spoil try are exempt, is to feed to each animal a ing the cream entirely."

Culture of Oats. The Illinois Experiment Station made some trials with oats in 1888. The rate of ing infected with pleuro-pneumonia. Under acre, varied from 52.5 bushels from sowing ing two and one-half bushels per acre. There was but little variation in the plats sown at rates varying from two to three and one-half 210 acres in rye grass and pasture, 100 in bushels per acre. The largest yield in any mangels, and a lot of wheat and cabbage, trial was at the rate of 66.3 bushels per acre, when two and one-half bushels had been sown per acre. The largest yield of straw was at the rate of 5,220 pounds per acre, when three bushels had been sown. With plats sown at intervals of one week from April 6th to April 27th, with other conditions as nearly similar as possible, the

earliest sowing gave the largest yield. Of selected kernels planted in rows and covered at depths varying from one to six first, and ripened a little the earliest. The lar-

Oats sown on a moderately loose seed bed more in favor of the moderately loose sees

Testing the vitality of oats designed for ordinary methods of field culture, probably less than one-half the kernels sown produce mature plants.

Apoplexy in Swine. Apoplexy is usually a disease of fat hogs. although an animal that has long been thin if not wholly prevent, the production of this or suffering from excessive irritation of the intestinal canal would also be predisposed to it. It must be understood that the process of fattening an animal in a few weeks destroys the equilibrium of the system, and in one sense the fatness is in itself disease. is always at the expense of muscular development. The muscles become weak and are surrounded by a strong, tough, muscular coat that in a state of perfect health will resist any force that the heart's action can process weakens these fibres; a sudden or unusual strain ruptures one in the brain,

wriggle out of the heads and drop to the do. It is impossible to toresee when this is going to occur. If the rupture is a very coons and enter the quiet state in which the | small one, when the blood is oozing out in grub changes to the fly—the pupa state, as tiny drops, the hog will sometimes be found entomologists call it. About ten days later lying insensible and breathing heavily. No the fly emerges to lay the eggs for another effort will arouse it. It is more usual to find brood. I do not know positively whether a blg fat hog lying dead, with no external cord until on the inner side of the leg below the knee the brachial vein can be felt. Open it with a sharp-pointed knife, and if the been an idea that the three least. Why? France comes next distributed in clover seed, the grubs having blood will run take a pint and a half or a distinctly bad, but to day in run take a pint and a half or a logic of facts has exploded this butterfly no- in rank in production, and uses more wheat been discovered in seed on the market. quart. Don't guess at it. An ounce of

ate the bowels. A large stock syringe would be valuable here to throw up a quarthe owner will have a chance to sell the an mal for soap fat .- Toronto Mail.

Thousands of persons have found in Hood's Sarsaparilla a positive cure for rheumatism This medicine, by its purifying action, neu- Better than Ever. tralizes the acidity of the blood, which is the cause of the disease, and also builds up and strengthens the whole body. Give it a trial

Agricultural Items.

THE dividing line between profit and loss in a cow lies in the little extra feed given

GERMAN salesmen are said to adulterate clover seed with quartz grains artistically colored. Cheap seed should always be viewed with suspicion.

MR. POWELL, of Syracuse, N. V., is suthority for the statement that the largest butter record in the world is that of a Holstein cow, which made 125 pounds of butter in 31 days.

A good rotation, says an old country

farmer, is a direct method of improving land. In England a four years' rotation is followed; in some parts of Scotland the system requires seven years. THE Cheshire hog is said to be growing in

favor with swine-breeders, especially in Ohio. This is a white breed, of American origin, and resembling the Yorkshire. The of the sugar are hard. If a melted or liquid merit especially claimed for them is early

WILD hay is quite an important crop in Newton and Jaspar Counties, Ind. Though same to fats rendered. The fat in milk is unfit for feeding purposes, it is cut, baled, known to exist in the state of emulsion and sent to Pittsburg, where it is used for and to be in a liquid state, and to remain so packing in the glass factories. It is worth \$5

THE man who poisoned sixty horses in an Illinois town during a political meeting, by injecting suiphuric acid under the skin with a hypodermic syringe, turned out to be "horse doctor," whose motive was to make employment for himself in curing the animais. Twenty eight cases were fully proved upon him; then be confessed and the court cream must be in a liquid state the moment gave him a year in prison for each case; 28 it turns to butter, otherwise it could not be years' incarceration for a few minutes' cruel

THE Oceola Breeders' Association, at a in a liquid state, become slowly solid and | meeting recently held at the home of E. J. & E. W. Hardy, discussed the value of flaxseed. Many of the members thought flax seed was an important adjunct to the feed of cattle for the reason that besides being a healthy and nutritious food, it also proved a vermin eradicator; and that one of the best and surest ways to rid cattle of the vermin from which so few of the cattle of the coup. small daily ration of this food.

THE herd of cattle, 35 in number, belonging to Richard Bull, of Orange County, N. Y., was recently slaughtered on suspicion of be the butcher's knife, every animal proved the sewage water is finally discharged into rates varying from one to four bushels per sound and healthy; indeed, the whole herd was pronounced unusually healthy. Some of the cattle were full-blood Helet \$100 each, and Mr. B. had refused \$175 for a yoke of oxen that was killed. Yet he had to be content with an average valuation of \$40 per head. Beyond a doubt he is fully convinced that the inspectors and veterinarians made a huge blunder, for which he is com pelled to suffer.

> PROF. ROBERTSON, at a dairymen's convention at Smith's Falls, summed up the adantages of co-operative dairying by the statement that in part it had caused an increased food supply per acre, and made it possible to support a larger population, as well as giving employment to a larger number of men. In many cases it has restore the fertility of exhausted farms and saved others from being exhausted. It has increas ed the earning power of the farmer, and has put a capitalized and marketable value on his land, which, if in the vicinity of a cheese factory would sell for more than if not. It has also been a valuable means of advertising our country and making known its re-

> > NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## OF PURE COD LIVER OIL HYPOPHOSPHITES

Almost as Palatable as Milk So disguised that it can be taken, digested, and assimilated by the most sensitive stomach, when the plain oil cannot be tolerated; and by the combination of the oil with the hypophosphites is much more efficacious. Remarkable as a flesh producer. Persons gain rapidly while taking it.

SGOTT'S EMULSION is acknowledged by Physicians to be the Finest and Best prepara-tion in the world for the relief and cure of CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES, EMACIATION,

COLDS and CHRONIC COUCHS. The great remedy for Consumption, and Wasting in Children. Sold by all Druggists.





NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



## OUR CLUB LIST.

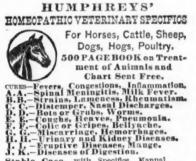
There are many persons who take two or three papers who do not know what a saving it would be to order all together. Below we give a partial list of papers with price when ordered with the FARMER.

			Regula		Club
			Price.		Price
FARMER	and				\$4 10
66	66	Weekly	5 00		4 30
44	4	Bazar	5 00		4 30
"	66	" Young People	3 00		2 60
4.6	4.6	The Century	5 00		4 60
6.6	66	Detroit Weekly Tribune	2 00	*	1 75
	6.6	" Daily "	6 00		5 50
6.6	66	" Weekly Echo (Evening News)	2 00		1 75
**	66	Country Gentleman	3 50		2 75
6.6	66	American Bee Journal	2 00		2 00
	4.6	American Agriculturist	2 50		2 00
6.6	16	Peterson's Magazine	3 00		2 40
**	6.6	Burlington Hawkeye	2 00		1.85
**	66	Toledo Blade	2 00		1 90
. 6	6.6	Arthur's Magazine	3 00		2 35
6.6	66	Scribner's New Monthly	4 00		3 50
4.6	66	Godey's Magazine	3 00		2 40
66	64	Chicago Inter-Ocean	2 00		1 75
**	**	Demorest's Magazine	3 00		2 60
6.6	6.6	American Poultry Yard	2 50		2 10
6.6	66	American Poultry Journal			-
**			2 00		1 80
6.6	6.6	Breeders' Gazette	4 00		2 90
6.6	66		4 00		8 65
66	66	Boston Globe	2 00		1 75
66	4.6	Musical Herald	2 00		1 80
66	66	New York Witness	2 00		1 90
44	66	New York Graphic	3 50		2 60
66	4.6	New York World	2 00		1 90
44	**	St. Nicholas	4 00		3 70
"		Our Little Ones and Nursery	2 50		2 15
66	44	The Cottage Hearth	2 50		2 10
"	6.	Toronto Mail	2 00		1 80
	6.6	Toronto Globe	2 00		1 75
6.6	6.6	Scientific American	4 00		8 60
6.6	4.6	The Rural New Yorker	3 00		2 60
4.4	66	National Live Stock Journal, Weekly and			
		Monthly	3 15		2 50
6.6	66	N. Y. Ledger	4 00		3 30
4.6	4.6	" Weekly	4 00		3 35
6.6	66	Golden Days	4 00		3 35

We can furnish any paper published, and if you do not see the ones you wish drop us a postal card and we will quote price.

You can order as many papers as you wish at the above rates, taking out the price of the FARMER from each, thus: FARMER and Harper's Bazar \$4 80, and Harper's Weekly \$4 30, less \$1, \$3 30.

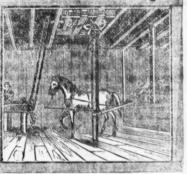
Address all orders to GIBBONS BROTHERS, Detroit, Mich.



Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Witch Hazel Oil and Medicator, 87.00 Price, Single Bottle (over 50 doses), . . . 60 Sold by Druggists; or Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

HUMPHREYS HOMEOPATHIC 17 0 SPECIFIC No. 60 Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness

THE BIGNELL POST POWER



FOR FARM USE Especially designed to meet the wants of farm ers who desire a light power for barn use, which will be always ready to operate and never in the way. It will perform as much work as two orses can draw; is cheap, durable, and so simple construction that it cannot get out of orde

akes power from horse to other machine by elt without jack or tumbling rod. THE NEWEST THING AND THE BEST SMYRNIA BELLS fade of Amalgam steel metal, and for volum nd purity of tone are not to be excelled

For information in regard to any of the above F. B. BIGNELL. \$2500 WILL BUY COMBINED

Feed Mill and Corn Sheller hat will shell from 40 to 50 bushels and grind rom 6 to 12 bushels of carry per hour with two om 6 to 12 bushels of corn per hour with two rse power, either tread or sweep. Will ship ten days' trial. Address FOREST CITY MACHINE WORKS, 40-44 Columbia St., Cleveland, Ohio



A MONTH. Agents Wanted. 90 best selling articles in the world. I sample Free Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich. Waterers, Non-freezing-Small \$1.50; medium, \$2.00; large, \$2.50 Circulars free. S. A. BACON, Grand Rapids, O

PACKS OF CARDS FREE. One Pack
May I C U Home Cards, One Pack Hold
to the Light Cards, Une Pack Recet Cards, One Pack Figures Cards, all free I
rea and I count for Basel he less of Visitation Cards, all free I
rea and I count for Basel he less of Visitation Cards. In Cards One

TH GREAET REMEDY PROF. R. JENNINGS' COLIC MIXTURE

Horses, Cattle and Sheep



ver \$50 Horses with Colic Treated in he Detroit Fire Department With out the Loss of a Single Animal.

This assertion is verified by published Annual Reports of the transactions of the Detroit Board of Fire Commissioners. A record which challenges the world; better than any number of individual testimonials. lenges the world; better than any number of individual testimonials.

It will Cure in Horses: Colle, Cramp, Indigestion, Diarrhea, Dysentery and Disordered Kidneys or Bladder.

It will Cure in Cattle: Indigestion, Colle, Hoove or Blown, Diarrhea or Dysentery.

It will Cure in Sheep: Coll, Hoove, Diarrhea or Dysentery, when given acco.ding to directions

IT WILL PAY Every owner of a Horse, Cow or Sheep to keep this invaluable remedy always on hand for cases of emergency. Each bottle contains eight full doses for Horses and Cattle and sixteen doses for sheep. A single dose in Colic when given in time usually has the desired effect. It will not spoil by age. PRICE, \$1 00 PER BOTTLE.

Prepared only by Prof. R. Jennings. Veterinary Surgeon 201 First St., Detroit, Mich. Agents Wanted Everywhere.

DR. OWEN'S BELT from any ob nositively cure Rheu-matism, Neuralgia Sciatica, Neuralgia part of the body or limbs if family. A Large little And upwards. Pamphlet Sent FREE. DR. OWEN BELT CO., 191 State St., Chicago. ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.



AGENTS HERE and farmers with no experience make \$2.50 as hour during sparetime. J.V. Kenyon, Glens Falls. N. Y., made \$18 one day, 376.50 one week. s1-s d

Chialogue. Address POWELL & CLEMENT, 180 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio RIFLESS2.25 PISTOLS 75 81-6m

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL RELIG-Family Bibles. For Best Works and Big Terms address HUBBARD BROS., Chicago

30 New Styles, Gold Oval, Hidden Name and Border Floral Cards, with name, 10 cts. 25 New samples every month 4 cts. CLINTON BROS., Clintonville, Conn. 013-9m

to 38a Day. Samples worth \$150, FREE Lines not under horse sfeet. Brewster's Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich. For a "BIG INJUN" 3-Wheel Sulky Plow Address GALE MANUF'G CO., Albion, Mich.

establi 1887. cultur known missio The by the amoun other tion u It is furnis visors it shall tion of towns by fire cut tir

MICH

The

checki of fore The Dr. W. The been p where good. informa tion of of the concer mate ar etc. 1 tained A po al pape vention 1888. The s

ing, an are trea time in lecting a The I rather n the sup Lette parts of the wor Garden Besid port wil cultural appear. All

wishing

obtain

Commis

A go

for hou 1. Ty this. I ance wi headed early in stout at 2. B Favorit grower 3. H pear: s dwarf ( 4. Fl badly fo now. must n 5. St world, good a Louise. storea i der for t some and the small

> fruit. T well op flavored indeed, be left cool room 7. One prolific left out gent O: large-her it is no deliciou tiful of est. W and gold first and

> > last of N

must be

licious;

time un

6. Lo

on it tur 10. D all. Th with gre is simp light g melting Christm 11. ital sor 13. best for ines fo Besic ums on much r also gir pears a Mulc keep ti

in abou nure if others feeding pear or oughly Scra ers; the kill off suckers trees h the firs keep t

and air

389.

MENTS.

PLANTS

CORN

DISTRIBUTES

**FERTILIZERS** 

te for illustrated de-

TURING CO.

IICAN.

now what a

st of papers

you wish

g out the

\$4 80. and

, Mich.

MEDY.

URE

Sheep

1

reated in it With-nimal.

ned Annual etroit Board which chal-mber of in-

mp, Indiges

tion, Colic, ery. e, Diarrhœa o directions

TLE.

Mich.

ere.

Surgeon

FREE

ection. Will re Rheu-curalgia, ervous fale and aplaints. d woman by same by same like a bab-ike a bab-ged to any by whole attrace

Chicage.

IAL

RUSS

MICHIGAN FORESTRY COMMIS-SION REPORT.

The Michigan Forestry Commission was established by act of the Legislature in June, 1887. By this act the State Board of Agriculture was constituted a commission, to be known as the Independent Forestry Commission

The duty of the Commission as defined by the act is, in brief, to inquire as to the amount of forests destroyed by fire and other causes, also the effect of such destruction upon climate, water power, etc.

furnished by the commission to the super- which has seriously affected the wine outvisors of the different townships whose duty | put in that section as well as the raisin proit shall be to report the extent and condi- duction at Orange, Tustin, Santa Ana and tion of the forest land in their respective McPherson district. It has so far baffled townships, also to report the damage done the combined skill of local and imported exby fires to standing and different forms of perts, who have closely studied this disease, cut timber, the most effectual method of endeavoring to ascertain the causes and checking fires and the need, if there be such, prescribe a remedy if possible; but so far of forestry legislation.

Dr. W. J. Beal and Hon. Chas. W. Garfield. of vines have been killed and thousands where it is hoped they will do the nost expert at present investigating the matter in good. The report contains much valuable the San Gabriel valley on behalf of the Vitition of Michigan forests, the value and uses | some lengthy reports, but as yet few if any of the different kinds of timber, and notes conclusions have been arrived at, that throw concerning the forest, as affecting the cli- any new light upon the subject or reveal any mate and the problem of rotation of forests, new features. The disease, we understand, etc. The material for the report was ob- has made its appearance lately in Sonoma tained from several sources.

al papers which were read at a forestry con- fornia not affected, we understand, is Rivervention held in Grand Rapids, January, side. It seems to be a noticeable fact that

The subjects of forest succession, lumber- | yards and vines grown in irrigated districts. ing, and the trees and shrubs of Michigan | Can it not be possible that the water used are treated of by Dr. Beal, who spent some for irrigation purposes and the soil ingreditime in the northern part of the State col- ents furnished as plant food by this excesslecting and preparing data on those points. I ive leaching process, have something to de-

as could be desired but this is due to the call the attention of the experts to the water rather meager and unsatisfactory replies of used in the various districts where the disthe supervisors themselves.

parts of the State form a valuable feature of flow which produces this very peculiar disthe work, as do also several apt extracts from ease, resembling what might be termed a

port will also appear in the Michigan Agri- ing for wine and raisin making purposes cultural Report for 1888, which is about to will soon be with them a thing of the past.

All granges or farmers' clubs or persons wishing a copy of the Forestry Report may furnish a remedy so as to pre- friends and its fame spread abroad. The obtain it by writing to the State Forestry vent its further spread, as Califor-Commission, Agricultural College, Mich. C. B. WALDRON.

A LIST OF PEARS.

A good list of pears for market as well as for home use should include:

1. Tyson. There is no early pear to equal this. I shall never forget my first acquaintance with it. It is a great bearer and if headed low, as all pears should be, comes early into fruit. The tree is upright, open, stout and healthy. Season, August.

2. Bartlett, to the exclusion of Clapp's Favorite, which is decreasing in favor with out cause or foundation, is very difficult to growers and shippers. Season, September. 3. Howell. This is a grand and handsome pear; growth strong and does well as a the organic world—as beautiful as and often

dwarf or standard. now. It needs an open, sunny location and great economic importance. Some are enemust not be at all crowded. Let the land mies destroying household goods, and near- with old newspapers, rammed down tight.

also be well drained. world, and good for canning also, but not as coming enemies—enemies that would other- with papers, but he performed the manual good as Fiemish Beauty, Bartlett and wise bring to naught our most beneficent labor himself. Just why he did this no one Louise. Picked early in September and industries. How desirable, then, that we has ever been able to find out. stored in a cool cellar, it will be in good or- | become familiar with these insect hosts; for der for two months. It is large and hand- thus only can we know friends from enesome and the tree is very productive. Even | mies, and protect the one while striving to the smallest pears on the tree are always de- exterminate the other. Every wise parent

licious; so there is no waste fruit. time under a cloud, but it is an admirable the earliest kindergarten age to show the on varieties, whether large high colored fruit. The tree is always loaded and if kept | child that insects are curious, beautiful and | fruit of good quality, and abundant crops well opened to the sun the fruit is finely flavored. It should not be picked too soon; indeed, it is one of those sorts that should be left on the trees till frost, then placed in this is an easy task, and a cheap way to hood and one would have choice fruit and cool rooms to ripen slowly.

prolific and generally too well flavored to be street and saloon by filling his time with left out of the list. But I have had astrin- that which is elevating. The merely practigent Onondagas. The tree is a noble, cal man sees daily the evil done to his crops large-headed grower and bears young.

it is no longer profitable for market, it is so | eager to destroy friends as enemies. I often delicious that it must remain for home use. receive from farmers, gardeners and others

9. Clairgeau. This pear is the most beautiful of all as well as the largest and heavi- with the question: "How can we best deest. When ripening it colors up in crimson stroy these insects which are very numerous and gold. It must be picked about October and threaten to ruin everything?" first and stored, and is fit for use about the last of November. It has one drawback, it must be marketed at once, as the coloring moth, which furnish commercial products. on it turns black.

10. D'Anjou-the noblest Roman of them all. This tree is perfect in form and grows with great rapidity. The quality of the fruit from their concealment in the earth and \$950, upon same conditions, the 7th year is simply superb. The pear is smooth, large, from their countless numbers, are beyond light green, ripening to a lemon yellow, man's reach, are held in check by these savmelting, juicy and refreshing. It should be age insect raiders. Parasitic insects, of he considered the orchard good for seven picked in October and will keep until which there are thousands, ranging from the years longer; he had just cut down an or-

Christmas. It is the pear for profit. 11. Lawrence, for early winter, is a cap- long, are such as lay eggs upon or within years. A neighbor of his set 1,800 trees of ital sort, smooth, bright, proline and sweet. Other insects. As the egg hatches the young similar varieties from same block, plowed 13. The Jones pear promises to be the larva begins to feed upon its host, which his land once a year, removed borers once

ines for late winter. Besides the above I grow a group of Buff- grub or caterpillar; and thus while the cater- which the trees are all yellow and small ums on my tree lawn, for their upright form, pillar is feeding, for instance, upon our cab withered fruit cling more or less to the pits. much resembling the Lombardy poplar. It bage, scores of parasites are feeding upon The former considers his 1,000 trees the also gives the most gorgeous coloring of all him. Often the caterpillar has strength to best he ever purchased, while the latter pears as to autumn foliage.

Mulch your pears when set and always keep them mulched. Let no manure be put miserable death. The activity and numbers bring extra large prices late in the season, in about the roots, but top dress with ma- of these parasites explain the fact of insect but in repeated trials with such varieties I nure if the land is poor. Seckel and some years. The army worm, the Hessian fly and have never made even a partial success, and others need considerable stimulating and the cutworms come upon the farmer like a the very fact that extravagantly high rates are feeding by top dressing. Don't plow your deluge this year; but next year, owing to maintained points to a want of general sucpear orchard, but fork about the trees thoroughly and then renew the mulch.

Scrape the bark and dig out all bark bor- minated in these cases our enemies, the waf asked and his reply was that very late vaers; the wood borers seldom attack pears; army worms, etc. If farmers knew these rieties had not proved generally successful, kill off professional tree trimmers; let no parasites and the way they work, discour- but that in certain localities they seldom failsuckers or weak shoots grow; keep the trees headed low; head back half the growth often be avoided. A farmer loses his wheat invest very lightly in such varieties if at all, the first five years; it is also essential to by the Hessian fly, which often creates a unless known to succeed in that particular keep the top open and let the trees stand | worse corner than even "Old Hutch." He | locality. I am told that an island in Cumfar enough apart to be freely open to sun reasons: "The evil will doubtless be great- berland Co., New Jersey, which was former-

Good materials for mulching are coal little close attention would reveal the myriad and the new proprietor set a few peach trees and all true to name.

ashes (anthracite), hardwood sawdust, loose manure and other substances.

The best dwarfs are Louise Bonne, Howell and Duchess, with all odds in favor of Louise. Among the very good sorts I have not included in the above are Dr. Reeder, Gray Doyenne, Beurre Superfin, Belle Lucrative, a sweet and great bearer, but too larve, like those of the cabbage caterdull in color, and White Doyenne or Virgallen, which is no longer cracking as it did for a time. - E. P. Powell, in Popular Gardening.

That Unknown Vine Disease. About three years ago a peculiar vine disease made its apearance in Southern California, principally in the San Gabriel and It is further provided that blanks shall be Santa Ana valleys in Lo3 Angeles County. without result. No name has yet been given The commission appointed as its directors to this terrible scourge. Thousands of acres The first report of the directors has just more are dying. Few if any varieties of information concerning the present condi- cultural Commission of the State, has made County and if reports are true, Fresnois not A portion is devoted to abstracts of sever- exempt. The only district in Southern Calithis disease is particularly partial to vine-The report of the supervisors is not so full with this disease? Would it not be well to ease thrives and is working such destruc-Letters from prominent men in different tion? It appears to be a stoppage of the sap wet rot. One thing is certain that the dis-Besides the present separate issue the re- tricts infected are doomed and grape grow-Every effort should be made to discover, if He kept the secret of the tree's locality for possible, the causes, and if possible, nia at this time can ill afford to suffer from the ravages of a vine disease of such fatal ifornia Fruit Grower.

Insects that Aid Us. There is among our people an almost universal aversion to insects (or "bugs," as all ands of scions were cut. insects are contemptuously styled) which often reaches to dread. This feeling had birth ages ago; has been so long indulged as to become instinctive; and so, though witheradicate. This groundless fear is a grave far more interesting than the handsomest 4. Flemish Beauty. This variety cracked flower. Their study is wholesome and wonwill seek to overcome this mischievous fear most interesting objects for study, we may are secured or the reverse. easily supplant the instinctive dread with eager interest. I know from experience that by insect pests, and thus believes all insects 8. The Seckel everybody knows, and while injurious, and so, through ignorance, is as

There are two groups of beneficial insects other than these, like the bee and silk April till September, to keep his outhard Predaceous insects spring upon other insects and devour them as does the cat the mouse. Thus many noxious insects, which trees, the 5th year the same, and 6th for most minute to those two or three inches chard which remained in good condition 17 best for mid-winter, and Josephine de Mal- lives till its devourer is full-grown. Some in two or three years, and on naturally poor times scores of eggs are laid within a single | soil fertilized very little, in consequence of spin a cocoon to protect its enemies, which claims that he was cheated in the stock. have devoured it alive, and then dies a faithful parasites, they attract no attention; cess. The opinion of an intelligent and sucour friends the parasites have almost exter-

parasites, which insure a riddance of the enemy and promise a good crop for the next

times pupa-which look black and diseased; pillars, tomato and grape sphinxes, are frequently seen with whitish or yellowish egglike masses thickly covering the back; these little bodies are cocoons of parasitic fliesand so should never be destroyed. Of prethe wasps. All the wasps are predaceous, and do great good in killing insect pests. The dread of wasps is needless; as they rarely sting if unmolested. Not only yellow-jackets, and the large white-faced wasps or black and brown, or blue-black or blue) are also friends, as they kill and devour very apt to be neglected. - W. F. Bassett. hosts of our worst insect pests. The ground in Popular Gardening. beetles, which are usually black, with long legs, fitted for running, are also good friends. They destroy hosts of cutworms, white grubs, etc. These ground beetles are often seen in grass, under stones and boards; their black color and long legs and been published and copies will be circulated vines are exempt from its fatal attack. The quick-running habit makes it easy to identify them. The little yellow, rounded ladybird beetles are predacious and very valuable. These are often orange, and many species have black dots upon their backs. These beetles feed upon plant-lice and other are equally our friends. I have often remight be the carpet beetle. The buffalo carpet beetle is hardly larger than a pinhead. and so need never be mistaken for these, or these for them .- Prof. A. J. Cook, in N.

> The Origin of the Seckel Pear. The Philadelphia Press, in an article descriptive of certain portions of the Quaker

City, relates the following: The celebrated "Seckel" pear is another Neck production, and this delicious fruit was first sold in the old "Sunday" market, Moyamensing Avenue, south of Federal Street. This tree was discovered in a swamp on Hollander's Creek, near the inside channel, towards League Island, by an old Dutch hostler about seventy-five years ago. several years, but he gave the fruit to his for the tree, and discovering it, had it carefully taken up and transplanted to his coun-Laurel Hill. From this parent tree thous- and others interested in fruit culture.

Stephen Girard was a great lover of the "Seckel" pear, and was its assiduous cultivator. He was also very fond of strawberries, and his great happiness was to gather about him on Sunday afternoon at his homestead in the Neck the celebrated Frenchmen misfortune. Insects are among the gems of of the day to eat strawberries and cream. He raised plenty of other fruit and would rotted in the heart he used to fill the cavity ly all field and garden crops. Others are most | He would have a half dezen stout Irishmen

Pointers for Peach Growers.

In reply to my question, what varieties to plant, a successful peach nurseryman said: 6. Louise Bonne. This pear was for a on the part of the child. By beginning at It depends as much upon the grower as up-

Trees of the same varieties have been planted by two men in the same neighborarouse in the child an ambition to observe large profits and the other inferior fruit and 7. Onondaga. This pear is too large, too and study, to keep him from temptation of a loss. The former fertilized and cultivated well and kept the borers out, while the latenough to injure the roots in some places and too shallow in others, took out the borers once in two or three years and allowed grass and weeds to overrun the orchard. Some men with the best kinds will insects whose only work it is to aid man,

never produce fruit larger than a walnut. I recall the case of one man who planted 1,000 trees of common standard varieties, Oldmixon, Stump, Crawford's Late, Rareripe, etc. He plowed and harrowed from clear, manured heavily with stable manure every fall, allowed no borers in them. The 4th year he sold his crop for \$1,000 on the proved unfavorable in various respects, but still the crop netted him nearly \$600, and

It is an undoubted fact that fine peaches cessful grower of peach trees on these points er next year; I will sow no wheat." Yet a lyoccupied as a truck farm, changed hands,

which produced very abundantly of very large fruit of extra quality and appearance, and acting upon this hint he had planted Again, in destroying insects we often the whole island with peaches and is realiz-

come upon those-sometimes larvæ, some. ing very large profits. One peach grower in Mercer Co., whose Bose; in some localities and double worked, these are harboring our insect friends and peach orchards were observed to produce so should not be destroyed. Again, many fine crops and retain their health and vigor for a long time, declined to explain the treatment which ensured success, but it was noted that he used large quantities of ground bone and kainit.

Several rather extensive planters here, have included in their selection some varidacious insects most likely to be killed are eties which are reputed to be only moderately productive, because they fully understand that a half crop will bring more money than a full one, a basket of extra fine fruit being worth very much more than two baskets of ordinary quality, and the cost of transporta-(usually called white-faced hornets) but the tion, etc., being only half as much. Thorsolitary mud-wasps (which are usually black, ough thinning at the proper time would, of course, answer the same purpose, but this is

Locating the Orchard.

insects and should never be destroyed. Not really are. I do not think matted rows of only do the beautiful little beetles feed up- pine or spruce are wind-breaks. It is in in this section, I might name the Red As- babies. trachan. I do not think, however, there is any part at the world. It will wear every good price. - Mr. Beall.

THE experiments made in 1888 in the swamp in which the tree was located belong- treatment of vine diseases fully demonstrated to Mr. Seckel, of the brewing firm of ed that the copper compounds, especially Smith, Seckel & Pepper, who for years the Bordeaux mixture, would prevent black character as the one at present at work in carried on business at Fifth and Minor rot. A circular indicating a definite line of the vineyards of Los Angeles County .- Cal- | Streets at what was afterwards called the | treatment for this malady has been prepared old Falstaff Hotel. Mr. Seckel made search by B. T. Galloway, Chief of the Section of Vegetable Pathology in the U. S. Depart- for the past four years, 15 cents has been our ment of Agciculture, at Washington. It will retail price, for in a small place it was very try seat, which is now the middle section of be sent on application to all grape-growers hard to raise the price, unless the market is

Horticultural Items.

is not appreciated abroad, hence there is little many of us secured a little surplus. Since give liberally to the boys if they asked for demand for export. Eastern growers say the season ended, the rains have continued, it, but woe betide the urchin who was the demand does not keep pace with the probadly for a few years but is doing grandly drously fascinating. Moreover, they have caught stealing it. When his apple-trees duction, and a Cape Cod grower has eight

Shelden, the finest table pear in the emphatically friends, fighting and over- in attendance upon him, their arms filled A. C. G., lies the section of land that is acres except where the highways cross it.

THE Bubach strawberry is one of the most approved new sorts, and in most localities succeeds admirably as a market variety. 1t is a strong grower, good bearer of large erence to Bubach No. 5.

An eastern lady is credited with a novel way of marking apples. A short time before they are ripe, she places a printed slip of paper with her name on it on each apple in ter cultivated rarely and perhaps tilled deep | wipes the paper off and finds her name print- again the coming season. ed plainly on the apple.

> THERE were 79,666,488 cans of tomatoes pu up by factories in the United States and Canada in 1888, and this in spite of the fact that the weather was quite unfavorable in most localities for a large crop of this vegetable. The output of canned corn also largey exceeds that of any previous year; and it is evident that canning factories are multiplying more rapidly than the demand war-

A CORRESPONDENT of an eastern journal who asked about the advisability of setting fruit trees on muck land is advised that the result was a complete failure so far as fru: was concerned, a perfect success in growing wood. The trees grew very luxuriantly but the fruit was green and insipid, without color or fruit taste. With the addition of sand or gravel, currants, strawberries and raspber ries can be grown on muck.

THE California Fruit Grower charges that Baltimore packers of canned fruits are put ting their products on the markets, with labels purporting them to be California fruit One label purports to be from the San Quentin Packing Co., when there is no cannery locat ed there. The other label, that of a fictitious company at San Jose, is calculated to do more harm, since it covers inferior fruit alleged to come from one of California's choicest sections for the production of fine fruits.

A PLAN of blackberry growing which Matthew Crawford says is very extensively practiced in the west is to give the new plantation clean culture the first year and seed to clove the second spring. This makes its growth before the berries are formed, and it draw jightly on the soil in the summer when the berries need all the moisture. It prevents a late growth of the canes and causes them to ripen thoroughly. The fruit is always clean and there is no growth of weeds. Mr. Crawford thinks that with pretty close pruning this method might work well anywhere. In Japanese Buckwheat, Alsike growing this fruit extensively one should raise his own roots. By so doing he can have a uniform plantation without vacancies M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Mich. efference—Editors Michigan Farmer.

Apiarian.

The Blessings of a Poor Season. Geo. H. Hilton, retiring president of the Michigan State Beekeepers' Association, in his annual address at the recent convention at Jackson, thus sums up the blessings of the past unfortunate season for apiarists:

The past season has taught some of us the lesson, that it is not wise to carry all of our eggs to market in one basket; also, that mixed farming is more safe for the majority than are specialties. I think that for the past two or three years we have heard less of specialists in bee-keeping, and with my past experience in good and poor seasons, I cannot advise the masses to make bee-keeping a specialty.

But in looking over the past year, I see much to encourage us. Those who had any surplus honey at all, have been able to dispose of it at paying prices, even at exorbi tant prices.

Who has heard of honey selling at 30 cents per pound, and the average price for If I could have everything as I would like, the United States a trifle over 19 cents per I should like a northwestern proclivity. Let | pound in the middle of Ostober? Why, the the land lie pretty much up toward the like has never been heard of since Adam northwest, but not to the southeast. The Grimm made a fortune by keeping bees; but cold would be about the same on either side, I prophesy that before March 1, 1889, there but if the snow lies on the ground it will will be localities in the United States where protect the roots of the trees. "Are wind a fancy article of comb honey will bring 50 breaks necessary?" I think they are, but cents per pound, and honey will never be so the question turns on what wind-breaks scarce but that a prime article will bring one-third more than a poor one, even though it be gathered from the same blossoms. This on insects, but the elongated grubs or larvae one sense, but it is not what we require, or teaches us that the profits depend upon the what is necessary. I think it keeps off too bee-keeper, for if bees will store just as ceived these ladybird beetles from those who much of the wind. I would prefer three or much honey in a nail-keg (which I doubt found them in the house and feared they four rows of deciduous trees, which would very much), it will not bring as much in the allow the wind to pass through, but would market as honey stored in beautiful white at the same time breaks its force. Three or sections. But this season even the lower four rows on the north and west sides will grades are going to be closed out at some screen the orchard as it needs to be. As to price, and before another crop comes, we the varieties which may be profitably grown | will be unable to get cough syrup for our

Then the past season has established paya very great deal of profit. It is the earliest ling prices; it has denuded the markets, and we have, and is the earliest we can grow has forever downed that ghost, " manufacprofitably. The next apple, that is the next | tured honey." Is not that enough to pay for in order of ripening, but which should really all our losses (or rather, for what we have not be placed at the head of the list with respect | had to lose)? We start in next year with a to profit, is the Duchess of Oldenburg. As clean market. There will be a demand much can be got out of that tree here as in everywhere, and it is the duty that every bee-keeper owes to himself, to retain this deyear. The next is the St. Lawrence. This | mand, which is easily accomplished by never does well and is profitable to grow, because | sending a pound of honey to the large marit is fine in appearance and will bring a kets, until you have supplied your home and surrounding markets; these you can control, but as soon as you glut the large markets, you establish a ruinous market at home.

I had no trouble in selling comb honey a 20 cents per pound until several carloads were shipped into Grand Rapids, and sold at 10 cents; then our merchants learned that they could ship honey from Grand Rapids, and retail it at 15 cents, at a better profit than the commission I was paying them; and entirely bare, or will be at the opening of another honey harvest.

Then in addition to the prospects of good prices for next season, the bees as a rule No satisfactory substitute has been found have gone into winter quarters in excellent for Paris green as a certain remedy for the condition. The fall rains gave us a nice fall flow of honey, which caused the brood-nests to be well sup-THE cranberry is an American fruit which plied with a good quality of honey, and season's crop. We need not lie awake at night fearing that we must contend with THREE miles north of South Haven, says free trade in sugar, because we have not.

THE American Bee Journal, in its issue than any other area of the same size in the for Jan. 5, has a very correct likeness of State. It is almost one solid orchard of 640 Prof. A. J. Cook, of the Agricultural College, so widely known as a writer on apicultural, entomological and other scientific

KNOW

BYRON WALKER, of Capac, had 12,000 fruit, but its quality is not first-class. A pounds of honey as the product of his apiarsmall fruit man who has 70 varieties of the lies in 1888, and says he had only half a "best berry God ever made," gives the pref- crop at that. Last summer he went to Helena, Ark., bought 100 colonies of bees, and arranged them in good shape to secure honey. After securing 3,000 lbs. he sent the bees to Capac, where he set them at work again and got 8,000 pounds. At the close of such a position as to most favorably expose the season he had 280 colonies. His success it to the sun. When the fruit is ripe, she this year encourages him to try this scheme

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## **D**yspepsia

Makes the lives of many people miserable, and often leads to self-destruction. Distress after eating, sour stomach, sick headache, heartburn, loss of appetite, a faint, "all gone feeling, bad taste, coated tongue, and irregu-larity of the bowels, are Distress some of the more common

After symptoms. Dyspepsia does not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which acts gently, yet surely and efficiently. It tones the stomach and other organs, regulates the digestion, creates a good appetite, and by thus
good appetite, and by thus
vercoming the local symptoms removes the sympaHeadache
thetic effects of the disease, banishes the headache, and refreshes the tired mind. "I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and what I did eat

Heart-burn distressed me, or did me little good. In an hour after eating I would experience a faintness, or tired, all-gone feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. My trouble, I think, was aggravated by my business, which is that of a painter, and from being more or less shut up in a room with fresh paint. Last spring I took Hood's Sarsarilla—took three bottles. It did me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced."

GEORGE A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass. Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass 100 Doses One Dollar

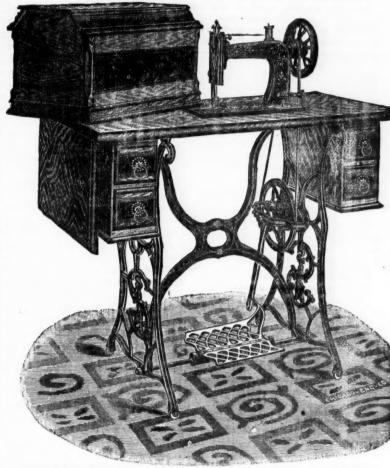
BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES. Clover Seed, etc.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## Sewing Machines! ONE-THIRD PRICE!!

GREATLY IMPROVED



## HIGH-ARM IMPROVED SINGER.

With each of these machines we furnish one Ruffler, one Tucker, one set Hemmers, one Foot Hemmer, one Screw Driver, one Wrench, one Oil Can and Oil, one Gauge, one Gauge Thumb-Screw, one extra Throat-Plate, one extra Check-Spring, one paper Needles, six Bobbins, and one instruction Book. These articles are all included in the price named. Bear in mind that these machines are thoroughly made and of first-class workman-

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED for FIVE YEARS. These machines furnished to subscribers of the FARMER for

\$18.001

Which includes also a year's subscription to the paper. There never was a high-arm machine sold before for less than three times this price.

## HE LOW-ARM MACHINE

L ra As 00 Michig 0

REDUCED One Year's ಕ \$16.00 Sub-

Over 1,500 in Use in this State !

The above represents the Machine which we sell at \$16 and throw in a Year's Subscription to the Farmer. It is very nicely finished, perfect in all respects, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. We are contracting for large quantities and furnishing them to our customers at about cost. Agents' and dealers' profits can be saved and one of the best Machines obtained by ordering from us. A full set of attachments included with

## THE HIGH-ARM "JEWEL" ONE OF THE BEST FINISHED AND HANDSOMEST MACHINES MADE.

PRICE. \$21.00.

Which also includes a Year's Subscription to the "Farmer."



This is the latest improvement in Sewing Machines, and combines all the best qualities of high-priced machines, while it contains others, making it superior to any. Its simplicity is a marvel. It contains but little more than half the number of parts of any Lock-Stitch or Shuttle Machines. of parts of any Lock-Stitch or Shuttle Machine. Its new upper feed is very effective in changing from thick to thin goods, the tension may be turned to any angle without est, perfect, Self-Setting Needle in use, which may be set in the dark. The imwhich may be set in the dark. The improved loose wheel works automatically so there is no necessity of turning screws, loosening springs or catches. This machine makes the nicest stitch ef any machine without exceptions. Both sides are so even and regular it is almost impossible to tall the right from the wrong side. ble to tell the right from the wrong side

ble to tell the right from the wrong side of a seam.

The attachments, which are furnished with each machine free, are unsurpassed in workmanship, finish or the fine work they will do. The instruction book contains a large engraving of each, with full directions for using. The furniture is black walnut, of the style represented above, and very finely finished. In fact, we claim the "Jewel" to be the best made, and to do better and a wider range of work than any machine in the market.

These Machines Guaranteed for Five Years!

Purchaser pays freight, which runs from 65c. to 90c. on each machine, according to location of purchaser.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDERS. Samples of these machines can be seen at this office. Address orders to

GIBBONS BROTHERS.

DETROIT MICH

the transfer of the property of the same o

HO RE ee. CLEMENT, RELIGks and

, FREE wster's, Mich. v Plew Mich.

## MICHIGAN FARMER,

STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

GIBBONS BROTHERS,

-successors To-JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers, Nos. 40 and 42 West Larned St.,

DETROIT, MICH.

EASTERN OFFICE: 21 Park Row, New York. P. B. BROMFIELD, M'gr.

Subscribers remitting money to this office would confer a favor by having their letters registered, or by procuring a money order, other wise we cannot be responsible for the money.



DETROIT, SATURDAY, JAN. 26, 1889.

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Post after as second class matter.

STOCK SALES IN MICHIGAN.

The following dates have been selected by Michigan breeders for sales of improved

MARCH 98-J. C. Mills, Bancroft, Shiawassee County, Shorthorn Cattle. Poland-China Hogs, Shropshire and Merino Sheep.

### WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 39,779 bu., against 45,581 bu, the previous week, and 38,607 bu, for corresponding week in 1888. Shipments for the week were 98,832 bu. against 79,035 bu. the previous week, and 4,704 bu. the corresponding week last year. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 825,154 bu., against 872,281 bu. last week, and 1,269,542 bu, at the corresponding date in 1888. The visible supply of this grain on Jan. 19 was 36,596,870 bu. against 37,498,541 the previous week, and 42,361,250 for the corresponding week in 1888. This shows a decrease from the amount reported the previous week of 901,-671 bushels. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows a decrease of 5, 764,380 bu.

The market shows a lors of 1@21/c on the various grades the past week. No. 1 white is the strongest grade at present, and commands a premium of 3%c per bu. over No. 2 red. The eutlook is apparently no more favorable for holders, but business of all kinds is very quiet at present, and no improvement is looked for within a couple of weeks. The duliness affects every line of trade and all kinds of products. The lack of snow has compelled many lumbermen to break up their camps, shutting off a large demand for breadstuffs and meats in that direction. The export demand has also dwindled to very small proportions, and while the small receipts point conclusively to light stocks in the interior, there is no disposition to buy in advance by shippers or millers. Perhaps the wisdom of this course will become apparent, but it looks as if wheat brought at present prices ought to be good property to hold. New York yesterday advanced 1c per bu. from previous day's prices; Chicago was weak early in the day, but got stronger under reports of foreign option buying in New York, and closed higher. Liverpool was quiet and steady, with holders not offering stocks very freely. The mar ket there is lower than a week ago.

The following table exhibits the daily clos ing prices of spot wheat in this market from Jan. 1st to Jan. 25th inclusive: No. 1 No. 2 No. 3

		White.	Red.	Re
Jan.	1		****	
64	2	1 02	1 0134	90
6.6	8	1 01%	1 00%	91
6.5	4	1 02	1 00%	91
65	5	1 02	1 00	91
64	7	1 02	1 001/4	91
64	8	1 011/4	1 00%	91
6.6	9	1 01%	1 00%	91
8.6		1 02	1 60	91
44	10		99%	90
80	11	1 011/6		
44	12	991/4	97%	89
	14	58	9634	88
6.6	15	1 00	9736	89
66	16	1 00	9714	88
64	17	1 01	9734	89
44	18	1 01	9814	89
6.6	19	1 01	98	90
64	21	1 01	97%	89
64				89
68				87
66				88
64	25	1 00	96%	88
66 65	22	1 01 99 1 00 1 00	9614 9434 96 9634	

Rejected rea is quoted at 78c per bu. Speculative dealing has reached such a low ebb in this city that Board of Trade men are disgusted. There is no money in the business at present.

For No. 2 red the closing prices on the

were as follows:	.,		
WOLD HO TOLLOWS.	Feb.	March	Ma
Saturday	****		1 02
Monday	99	****	1 03
Tuesday	97	****	1 00
Thursday	9616		93
Friday	97	9814	99
The available supple	n of mho	ot on Te	- 0

1888, in the United States and Canada, eas. of the Rocky Mountains and including flour and wheat on passage for United Kingdom and continent, was 54,841,232 bu.: and on the same date in 1887 the supply was 88,869,169 bu.

Bradstreet's says that the wheat crop of California in 1887 was 30,429,000 bu., and the wheat and flour exports in the twelve months ended December 31, 1888, were equal to 23,213,128 bu. of wheat, against 18,623,822 bu. the preceding 12 months, and

The Milling World says: "Those British enthusiasts who have for several years been asserting that India and Australia would in 1888 make Great Britain entirely independent of the United States for a wheat supply, must be somewhat discouraged over the present situation in those two countries."

The shipments of wheat from Detroit are south to Ohio milling points, and to millers in the northwestern part of this State. Good wheat may be cheap but it is not plenty, as will be realized before the month of May

The U. S. Agricultural Department reports 1,000,000 more acres sown to wheat office and visited the stock yards.

this year than last, and the condition one per cent better. The London Miller, in commenting upon

wheat-growing in Great Britain, says: "Within the century we have had 4,000,000 acres under wheat, and in a good year could produce 20,000,000 qrs., we now have only 2,500,000 in hand, and 10,000,000 qrs. is the most we can hope to produce. Next in importance, however, to the big decline comes the fact of its having been at last ar-

rested.

Good wheat is becoming very scarce in the Northwest, and we look for a greater premium being paid on the best goods than sual. A good deal of the crop was frosted, and much of this has had to be ground up for feed.

The following table shows the quantity of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in the United States, Canada, and on passage to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe:

Visible supply..... On passage for United Kingdom. On Passage for Continent of Europe. 3,232,00 Total bushels Jan. 5, 1889... 59,889,374 otal two weeks ago .....

57,831,63

The estimated receipts of foreign and home-grown wheat in the English markets during the week ending Jan. 12 were 270,000 bu. less than the estimated onsumption; and for the eight weeks ending Dec. 29 the receipts are estimated to have been 1.864.744 bu, more than the consumption. The receipts show an increase for those 'eight weeks of 334,800 bu. as compared with the corresponding eight weeks in 1887.

Shipments of wheat from India for the week ending Jan. 12, 1889, as per special good quality which is orging for sale at cable to the New York Produce Exchange. aggregated 720,000 bu., of which 500,000 bu. were for the United Kingdom and 220,000 for the Continent. The shipments for the previous week, as cabled, amounted to 300,000 bushels, of which 60,000 went to the United Kingdom, and 240,000 to the Continent. The shipments from that country from April 1, the beginning of the crop year, to Jan. 12, aggregate 30,360,000 bu. of which 17,620,000 bu. went to the United Kingdom, and 12,740,000 bu. to the Continent. For the corresponding period in 1887 the shipments were 241,160,000 bu. The wheat on passage from India Jan. 4 was estimated at 1,856,000 bu. One year age the quantity was 944,000 bu.

The Liverpool market on Friday was quoted steady with fair demand. Quotations for American wheat are as follows: No. 5 winter, 7s. 6d. per cental; No. 2 spring, 6s. 10d.; California No. 1, 7s. 61/d.

CORN AND OATS. The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 19,320 bu., against 34,120 bu, the previous week, and 18,736 bu, for the corresponding week in 1888. Shipments for the week were 19,702 bu., against 90,487 bu. the previous week, and 11,662 bu, for the corresponding week in 1888. The visible supply of corn in the country on Jan. 19 amounted to 13,235,609 bu., against 11,842, 242 bu. the previous week, and 6,677,034 bu. at the same date in 1888. The visible sup ply shows an increase during the week indicated of 1,393,367 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 49,929 bu. against

46,113 bu, last week, and 76,514 bu, at the corresponding date in 1888. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows an ncrease of 6,558,575 bu. Corn is not so little in value. The weakness is general at lower yesterday also. The demand for export is light, while receipts keep up well. The Liverpool market appears to be doing better, and this may have a strengthening in this market yesterday were as follows: No. 2 spot, 35c; No. 3, 34c; No. 2 yellow. 35%c, No. 3 yellow, 34%c. In futures No. per bu. The Chicago market yesterday was quiet but steady, the close showing a decline of 1/4c as compared with the previous day. Quotations were as follows: No. 2 spot, 34%c bid; February delivery, 35c; March, 351/c, and May, 363/c per bu. The New York market was moderatively

The Liverpool market vesterday was quot. ed firm with prices higher than a week ago. No. 2 mixed western closed at 4s. 21/d. per cental: January delivery at 4s. 2d.: February, and March at 4s. 11/d.

active and steady.

The receipts at this point for the week were 10,156 bu., against 23,245 bu. the previous week, and 13,413 bu. for the corres ponding week last year. The shipments for the week were 5,171 against 4,677 the previous week, and 7,788 bu, for same week in 1888. The visible supply of this grain on Jan. 19 was 8,395,027 bu., against 8,434,108, buthe previous week and 5,590, 309 at the corresponding date in 1888. The visible supply shows a decrease of 39,081 bu. for the week indicated. Stocks held in store here amount to 6,619 bu., against 13,912 bu. the previous week, and 14,145 bu. at the corresponding date in 1888. Oats have advanced during the week, and although the market yesterday was quiet, with but little trading, it held firm. No. 2 white sold at 30%c. light mixed at 28%@ 281/c, and No. 2 mixed at 28c per bu. A sale of rejected was made at 26c. The firmness noted in this market is general in all domestic markets, which show an adance since a week ago. It is now believed that the crop was overestimated, but we think the facts are that a short bay crop and cheap oats early in the season, led to largely increased feeding. At Chicago yesterday oats were quiet, but made a slight

advance. Trading was not active. As compared with a week ago prices are 1/2 c higher on spot and more on futures. Closing quotations were as follows: No. 2 mixed, 25c; January delivery, 24%c; May, 27%c. At New York yesterday the market was higher than the previous day, and quiet active for spot. Quotations were as follows: No. 2 white, 331/6 341/4c; mixed western, 281/20321/c; white western, 34@ 391/sc per bu. In futures, No. 2 mixed for January closed at 31½c; February at 31% @31%c; March at 32c, and May at 32%c.

MESSES. E. T. COLE and John Lessiter. of Cole, Oakland County were taking in the going Feb 2nd. up to and including the 8th; ing the American Merino," by John at Grand Rapids on the 18th inst. The city this week. They called at the FARMER good to return until and including Feb.

### DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUCTER.

The market continues dull and depressed. In dairy grades only choice lots are inquired large supply and very difficult to move except at very low prices. The weather has been against the market most of the week. For really fancy stock as high as 21c could be realized, with quotations generally ranging from 18@20c for packed, and 17@18c for rolls. Receipts continue very large for the season. Creamery holds its position well, but the gradual accumulation of dairy must weaken it. Quotations range from 26 @29c per lb., as to quality. At Chicago the market has also declined during the week, with fancy creamery holding its former position. The decline is in medium and low grade goods. Quotations there are as follows: Fancy creamery, Elgin made, 25@ 26c lb.; choice Western creamery, 21@23c; fair to good do, 17@20c; choice dairies, 18@ 21c; common to fair do, 15@17c; good packing stock, 11@13c; rolls, 11@14c. The New York market is doing better, and appears to have passed over the hard places of a week ago. All the choicest grades have advanced, and the outlook is more favorable for holders, Referring to the market the Daily Bulletin of that city says:

"There is only a moderate supply of strictly fancy fresh creamery from any secion, the weather conditions having been so unfavorable to the make of that grade, and with the demand increasing the tone is quite firm. In absence of a sufficient supply of that grade something only a trifle under is meeting fair attention and tone steadier, but there is a large accumu ation of simply every opportunity at about the old scale of prices, holders only being too anxious to work it off before it loses further in quality. Fancy Pennsylvania is quickly salable at 27c and small lots reaching 28c. Fancy Elgin is pretty generally held at 28c, while Western and other Elgin, if strictly fancy, is promptly salable at 26c and occasionally reaching 26%c, next grades are working out at 23@04c, but for bulk of available it difficult to exceed 20@22c. Held creamer, very slow. New State dairy tubs, if made from all new milk, bring 25@26c. Highest grades imitation creamery and ladle-packet goods are held a little firmer, but other West ern packed goods are slow and irregular. Exporters are doing little if anything this week beyond forwarding odd lots purchased last week."

Quotations in that market yesterday were as follows: BASTERN STOCK.

П	made and decount	
	Creamery, Pa., tubs, fancy.         27         @28           Creamery, prime         22         224           Creamery, good.         18         620           Creamery, fair.         16         217           Creamery, Western         14         626           State dairy, tubs, fancy         24         226           State dairy, tubs, fair         16         618           State dairy, Welsh, prime         30         622           State dairy, Welsh, fair to good         16         219           State dairies, entire, fancy         23         234           State dairies, entire, fair         16         20         222           State dairies, entire, fair         16         20         222           State dairy, firkins, extras         22         2234	on a basis of from 55@57c. Oregon wools bave met with fair demand. Pulled wools
ı	WESTERN STOCK.	are steady and quiet, with A supers and fine
	Western Creamery, fancy	of the former range from 38@42c, and for the latter 40@45c. Western wools are attracting some attention Extras meet with fair demand, but B supers are dull. Western wools are attracting some attention; extras, 30@23c; A supers, 35@38c; B supers, 35c; and C supers 33%c. Sales of Montevideo pulled have occurred at 57@59c. Australian wools are firm, white
ı	ducing exporters to take hold, and if they begin buying it will help matters decidedly.	At Philadelphia the telegraph reports the
1		

CHEESE. Holders have been able to put up prices half a cent the past week on all grades of full cream stock. The situation is stronger firm as a week ago, and has dropped a both in domestic and foreign markets, and medium, 37@39c; coerse, 37@38c; fine a further advance would not be a surprise. all western roints, and New York was But we are inclined to the opinion that medium washed combing and delaine, 41@ push them at present. Quotations here are 12@12%c for full cream State, and 12%@ 13c for New York. Very little is doing in neglected. At Chicago the market is firm. with light stocks of choice butter, but so far this state of affairs has not caused any adspot for February delivery closed at 34c vance in values. But shippers are looking around, and the trade is certainly improving. Quotations in that market yesterday were as follows: Finest full cream cheddars, 10%@11%c per lb; fine flats, 11%@11%c; Young Americas, 12c; low grades, 5@9c; poor to choice skims, 3@10c. The New market is in about the same position as a week ago as regards values, but trade is improving. Exporters have not done as much as expected, but the local demand for fine stocks is good. The Daily Bulletin says

of the market: "A few shippers keep at work, and s far as they handle goods the basis of trading is on quite as full a plane of valuation as ever. We do not learn that much if as ever. anything has been added to the quantity of fine stock taken, but the various goods that go to make up what is known as underpriced goods secure enough sale to make some reduction in the accumulation just where it is likely to do the most good. At present the engagements for this week nount to some 7,000 boxes, of which 500 are known to be old purchases and 1,500 ugh shipment, so that the movemen looks as though it might fall off in comparion with last week, but no one seems t nuch worried about such a result. Quotations continue at about former with the understanding that some of the fancy stock is held firmly at a fraction above any rate yet made on round lots, especially for export." Quotations in that market yesterday were

as follows: State factory, medium... State factory, full skims. Ohio flats, best..... Ohio flats, ordinary.....

According to the Gazette, the firm tone in cheese on the Montreal market has continued, and although there seems to be only fractional difference between sellers and buyers, the firmness of the former has a tendency to prevent business.

The Liverpool market yesterday was quoted strong for American cheese, with quotations at 60s. per cwt. for both white and colored, the same figures quoted a

## Excursion to Montreal.

The Michigan Central will sell tickets to Montreal and return, via the Canadian Pacific railway, at one fare for the round trip, on account of the ice carnival, good

### WOOL,

In sympathy with all other lines of trade the wool business is experiencing a season of quietness. The goods markets, owing for or can be sold. Ordinary grades are in to the peculiar winter season, are much depressed, and as a consequence there is a lull in the demand for wool. We regard this as only temporary, as the effects of the unfavorable conditions will soon disappear. Stocks are light, and with any general demand from manufacturers holders will occupy a very strong position. It is probable that the approaching wool sales at London, which open on Tuesday next, are also exerting some influence on the demand, buyers holding off to see the outcome. It is probable quite a number of American buyers will be on hand, and with a fair demand from the continent and British manufacturers, we do not look for any decline in values. If the markets hold up abroad, then we look for increased activity and perhaps a higher range of values on this side of the Atlantic. We expect to see Michigan X selling at three pounds to the dollar by the end of February. At Boston the sales for the week were 2,084,480 lbs; against 1,896,000 lbs. the

previous week, and 4,021,400 for the cor-

responding week last year. Of the sales 890,000 were foreign wools. Fine fleeces have received but moderate attention. Some small lots of Ohio XX and above have been sold at 35 %c, and straight XX at 35c; X has been rather neglected, however; some sales have courred at 33%c. Ohio No. 1 clothing is strong, and some sales have occurred at 39c, but many are holding at 40c. Michigan and Ohio delaines continue strong with sales at full prices. Michigan has sold at 35@351/c, and Ohio at 37@371/c. Un washed and unmerchantable sell quick. Ohio unmerchantable has brought the last week in several instances 27c. Michigan unmerchantable, which has sold at 25c, shrinks 62 per cent and costs, clean, 66c. Combings are in exceedingly light stock, and have sold at good figures. Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri 1/4 and 3/4 bloods have met with good request. Missouri 34 has sold at 32c, and 1/4 blood Kentucky at 30@ 31c. Some fair-sized sales of 1/4 and 3/4 Maine unwashed combing have occurred; bloods bring 31@32c, or 50c clean, and 3 34c, or 55c cleaned. Texas wools are quiet: hne free fall has sold in the grease at 22c, and on a scoured basis of 55c. California wools have received some attention, most lots offered being fell clip, yet some few lots of old spring have been cleaned out during the week. The grease price for Northern twelve months' free has ranged from 22@25c, according to quality, and Southern spring 17@18c; free fall has sold on a basis of from 55@57c. Oregon wools have met with fair demand. Pulled wools are steady and quiet, with A supers and fine combings in most active request; the price of the former range from 38@42c, and for the latter 40@45c. Western wools are attracting some attention Extras meet with fair demand, but B supers are dull. Western wools are attracting some attention; extras, 30@23c; A supers 35@38c; B supers, 35c; and C supers 33 %c. Sales of Montevideo pulled have occurred at

At Philadelphia the telegraph reports the market quiet, with values unchanged. Objo-Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above, 34@36c; X,38@34c; medium, 38@40c; coarse, 38@39c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine or X and XX,31@33c; washed delaine, X and XX, 36@39c; 421/c: coarse do. 36@40c: Canada washed combing, 34@35c; tub washed, 35@42c; medium unwashed combing and delaine, 30 @32c; coarse do. 30@31c; eastern Oregon. skim cheese, even the Ohio half-skims being 15@24c; valley Oregon, 29c; New Mexican and Colorado, 15@22c.

## Foundations and Floors.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I would like to inquire through the FAR-MER which is the best and cheapest mateial for foundation of a barn-stone and mortar or concrete? Also, how would concrete do for a hog-pen floor? Will hogs and chickens work at a concrete or groat wall as bad as at a mortar wall? н. в. Yours,

TECUMSEH, Mich

A stone foundation we believe will b found the best, and also the cheapest in the leng run. As to how concreté would do for the floor of a hog-pen we have no knowledge, never having seen it used for the purpose. If the concrete gets broken, chickens and hogs would treat it as they do a stone and mortar wall. If any of our readers have tested concrete as a floor for hog-pens, we should be pleased to publish their experience. We have seen concrete used in a basement where cattle were stabled, and it gave good satisfaction.

### Inquires about Vinegar and its Manufacture.

LITTLE PRAIRIE RONDE, Jan. 12th, 1889. Will you please inform me through the FARMER if there is a law in this State in regard to vinegar, governing its manufacture and sale? If there is will you kindly print copy for the benefit of manufacturers? ou also give me name and address of the secretary of the Cider Makers' Association of Michigan? And is it also a vinegar mak-B. HATHAWAY. ers' Association.

There is nothing in Michigan laws at present regulating the manufacture and sale of vinegar; but the Michigan Cider Makers' and Fruit Manufacturers' Association, which meets at Lansing the coming week, proposes asking legislative action to protect consumers and honest manufacturers against fraud. This Association also includes vinegar manufacturers. The Secretary of the Association is E. J. Mason, Grant, Mich.

## Sheep Breeders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Standard American Merino Sheep-Breeders' Associa tion, for the election of officers and the tran saction of other business, will be held at the Whitcomb House, in the City of Rochester N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 6th, 1889, at 11 o'clock A. M. Papers will be read upon the following subjects: "The Improvements I have Witnessed in Breed-S. Beecher, Livonia Center, N. Y.; "Heredity and Type Breeding," by John ! the premium list, and discussing the finan-

## P. Ray, Hemlock Lake, N. Y. Every body

attend the meeting. JOHN P. RAY, Sec.

HEMLOCK LAKE, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1889.

For the past two months we have had postoffice. We get complaints of non-receipt of the FARMER, which we know to have been mailed as usual, and letters from parties ordering the paper have never reached us. Here is a specimen of the annovances and losses we have been subject

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan, 19th 1889.
BERONS BROTHERS, Detroit, Mich.:
DEAR SIRS: I was much surprised and Isappointed in not receiving the MICHIGAN AHMER as usual, but suppose the enclo eccipts will account for it. I live six miles rom Grand Rapids, and sometimes do not get my mail regularly, and being as the eason is far advanced I think I will wait another year without it. Very respectfully, JOHN DELANY.

The receipts were one dated Grand Rapids, January 4th, for a registered letter, and signed by James Blair as postmaster. The other enclosure is a gem in its way, -and we give it in full:

U. S. Post Ofifce, Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan'y 10, 1889.

SIR: For your information, we have to nform you that Registered Letter No. 97. registered by you on Jan. 4, was stoler from this office on the same evening.

Respectfully, JAMES BLAIR, Postmaster. Mr. Delany paid the postoffice ten cents dditional so as to secure himself from loss only to find that it was no security at all, as the government is not responsible for a registered letter. Had Mr. Delany paid five cents for a money order, and had it been lost, a duplicate would have been ssued, and he would have been saved the loss of his money. We wish to call the attention of our readers to this fact, and also to let them know that a postal note is no security, as it can be collected by any one into whose hands it falls. We have lost some \$13 by postal notes, and there is no redress. A postal note is convenient where change has to be sent, but is no safer than a single bank bill. The money or express order or bank check is the only way in which money can be sent by mail with entire safety.

### Another Specimen. STOCKBRIDGE, Mich., Jan. 25, 1889.

DEAR SIR: No MICHIGAN FARMERS this week, and your subscribers are wanting to now why-so I write you this card, think ing that perhaps they have been mailed to ome other office by mistake. Yours truly, C. A. NIMS, P. M.

The papers were mailed as usual. We send ano ther package.

### Farmers' Institute.

The Kalamazco County Farmers' Insti tute will be held at the first Presbyterian Church, at Richland, on Wednesday and Thursday, February 6 and 7, 1889.

A programme has been arranged which as follows:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6th. Morning Session - 10:30 - Address of Welcome, Albert Little, Richland. Response and Opening Address, D. T. Dell, President of Club. "Spraying to Save Fruit," Wm. Strong, Kalamazoo.

Afternoon Session-1:30 - One hour's

discussion of the question, "Are Large

Farms Better than Small Ones, All Things Considered?" Affirmative—H. Marhoff, Galesburg. Negative—C. C. McDer-mid, Battle Creek. "Life on the Farm," Mrs. F. H. Reed. Recitation, Miss Nellie Little, Richland,

Evening Session-7:00 -" Duties of a Farmer's Wife," Mrs. John Strong, Vicks-Recitation, Miss Jennie Harris, Richland.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7th Morning Session - 9:00 - "How to Raise Potatoes." E. Wheeler, Kajamazoo. Ensilage," Wm. A. Blake, Galesburg. "Farm Stock and its Relative Merit as

Afternoon Session-1:30-Business Meetng-Election of Officers. "Feeding Steers of Six Different Breeds, Prof. Samuel Johnson, Mich. Agricultura

General Farm Talk, Everybody. Evening Session-7:00 - Essay, Mrs Wm. H. Little, Richland.

"Justifiable Discontent," Mrs. Emma I Hodgman, Climax. Recitation, Miss Jennie Harris, Richland WM. STRONG, D. F. DELL. Secretary.

## Cider Makers and Fruit Manufacturers

The second annual meeting of the Michi gan Cider Makers' and Fruit Manufacturers Association will be held at Lansing on Wednesday and Thursday, January 30th and 31st. The programme is as follows: WEDNESDAY MORNING -10:00.

Refewai of membership and reception of new members. Arrangement of exhibits. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON-1:30.

Minutes of last meeting. Reports of Sec retary and Treasurer. etary and Treasurer. Appointment of ommittees. President's address. Evaporating Apples, Packing and Marketing. & Co., Mason; E. S. Dewey, Eden; R. B. Davis, Alton.

WEDNESDAY EVENING-7 O'CLOCK. Report of committee on vinegar law. Paper—Manufacture of vinegar.— Arthur Cross, Vermontville; A. W. Strong, Ionia. THURSDAY MORNING-9 O'CLOCK-OPEN ONLY TO MEMBERS OF ASSOCIATION.

Paper-The Cider Mill, Making the Cider, Handling and Selling Same.—S. & G. Lacey, Niles; C. H. Godfrey, Benton Harbor. Paper on Jelly and Apple Butter.—C. T. Fowler, Litchfield; M. A. Hudson, Marshall. Paper—The Storage Cellar, and the Treatment of Cider after it Leaves the Press, Refining, Preserving, Cool Storage. W. Williams, Porter A. Wright, Stahelin & Sons.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON. Report of committee on exhibits. Exhicition and explanation of the machinery. A reasonable time will be allowed to each xhibitor, not to exceed 15 minutes, except by vote of the Association.

One of the main objects of meeting at the Capitol is to meet with the Representatives and urge them to make a vinegar law to protect the manufacturers and consumers, and also the grocers from, alcohol or artificial vinegar being branded cider or apple vinegar. E. J. MASON, Sec'y, GRANT, Mich.

THE Western Michigan Agricultural and Industrial Society held its annual meeting meeting was devoted largely to rearranging

cial position of the Society. The Society is interested in sheep husbandry is invited to strong financially, having a surplus of \$10,-000. The Secretary's salary was fixed at \$300, and the Treasurer's at \$100 for the coming year. The next fair will be held the week beginning Sept. 23d, the week follow-HOW IT AFFECTS OUR BUSINESS. ing the State Fair. The grounds now occupied by the Western Michigan are owned by the Kent County Agricultural Society, and most unsatisfactory experience with the the lease expires with this year. It is probable new arrangements will be made looking to the holding of the fairs of the Society permanently at Grand Rapids.

> By the death of Lieut, Governor McDonald the Hon. Wm. Ball, of Hamburg, as President pro tem, of the Senate, assumes the duties of Lieutenant Governor. He will bring to the office a valuable experience as a legislator, a clear head and ability of a high order.

WE beg to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of R. Buist, Jr., one of the old stand-bys in the Seed Business. Market gardeners and every one who plants seeds cannot go astray when they deal with such reliable houses.

### Stock Notes.

MR. C. E. WAKEMAN, of Pontiac, has sold to Mr. A. Hosner, North Farmington, a Shorthorn bull calf from Poppy 51st, (Renick Rose of Sharon), by Barrington Dake 7th 72667.

Mr. Wakeman also reports the following sales of sheep from his flock of Hamp-

To A. C. Chapin, Fenton, 12 yearling and a ram lamb.

To Homer Brooks, Wixom, 16 head of To Ira Hiller, Four Towns, Oakland Co., 10 head aged ewes. To Ezra Chamberlain, Deerfield, one year-

MR. L. W. BRAY, of St. Johns, Clinton Co., reports the following sales of Poland-Chinas from his herd:

To Buck Bros., Portland, Ionia Co., one To Daniel McConkey, St. Johns, one To Patrick Price, Bath, Ingham Co., ene

To Wm. White, St. Johns, one sow. To Alonzo Lebaron, St. Johns, one sow

### NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan. Big Rapids expended over \$10,000 in street

L. Tallman, of Eagle, Clinton Co., recently sold 409 fat sheep for a round \$1,800

The Michigan Salt Association has 1,879,000 barrels of salt on hand, worth 57 cents per In 1888, Michigan's iron mines yielded 4,

671,947 tons of ore, and over 29,000 tons of refined copper. A company has been organized at Lansing

to build a narrow gauge railroad from that point to Alpena. At Comstock, Kalamazoo County, the

Hughett brothers have just finished plowing 30 acres of land for oats. A bill has been introduced into the Legis lature raising the salary of the governor to \$4,000. It is probable it will pass.

Cadillac hopes to secure the new denominational college which the Congregationalists have decided to establish in Northern Michi-

Lapeer is importing corn for home con umption; several carloads of shelled having arrived recently, costing the purchasers 28 Dr. N. C. Hall, whose famous trial for wife made him well-known in Oakland

um at Chicago, this week. The farmers' institute at Adrian this week were held, and they were filled with interes ng discussions and papers.

county and the State, died in an insane asy

Marine men are strongly opposed to any kind of a bridge across the Detroit river a Detroit or any other point. They don't wan he subject even considered.

Seventeen headstones for the graves of soldiers buried in the cemetery at Mason have been received from the government, and will be set in the spring.

A pine tree recently skidded in Wexford ounty scaled over 10,300 feet. The first two ogs in the crotch 62 feet from the stump,

caled 900 and 784 feet respectively.

E. R. Emmons, of Orlon, fell upon a defecive sidewalk some time ago, severely injur ng his knee. His doctor's bill is \$5,000, and e sues the village for \$10,000 damages. The Pontiac Bill Poster rather conveys the

ance to religious work in that city. Church nembers like to go to pedro parties better han to revival meetings.

Large quantities of potatoes are being shipped from points in Western Michigan to Texas. They are sent in double-lined refrigerator cars, and 40 carloads were sent over the G. R. & I. this week. E. C. Diffin, who is treasurer of Gladwi

County, is short in his accounts over \$4,000. He has been allowed until March to make up the deficiency, and his bondsmen are anxiously hoping he will be able to do so. Mrs. Mary Ann Hodges, of Pontiac, the earliest settler in Oakland Co., died on the 21st, 82 years of age. She came to Pontiac in

1818, and was owner and hostess of the Hodges House for over half a century. The Michigan Condensed Milk Co., during the past year, has sold through its New York agency 70 carloads, or 35,000 cases of 48 one-pound cans, valued at \$170,000, and could have sold half as much mere could it have

The board of supervisors of St. Clair Co. has petitioned the Legislature for an appro-priation of \$3,000 for the relief of the people in Brockway, Greenwood and Grant townships, whose property was totally destroyed by a

on will be the most elaborate and complete f any in the country, when finished; they are expected to be in running order by the middle of February. They will consume 6,000 cords of wood annually. Joseph Daw, driver of the stage between Alpena and Hillman, is missing. His absence

is not particularly lamentable, except tha

Hillman business men mourn the \$700 they entrusted to him to pay bills and purchase

The new sulphate fibre works at Port Hu

A Lapeer wagon manufacturing establish ment recently shipped a wagon with a box 26 feet long, two feet wide and two feet high, to Wallkill, N. Y. It is designed for use in a ineyard there and made narrow that it may pass in between the rows of vines.

The funeral of Lieutenant Governor James McDonald, who was killed in the railroad accident at Elmwood, occurred at Escanaba, on Wednesday. Mr. McDonald's home was at that city, where he was greatly esteemed for his public spirit and generosity. R. M. Adams, assistant book-keeper in

Hudson's clothing store in this city, having neglected his duties, was notified his services would be no longer required. His preparations for departure were brief; he emptied the cash drawer of \$1,038 and cross

Quincy, was sentenced to State prison for life, for rape. A man named Lester having confessed that he was guilty of the crims for which Barnhart was incorcerated, a petition is being circulated, asking his pardon and release.

he had purchased of the farmers in Flushing and Clayton townships. Among the animals was one bull weighing 2,160 pounds, a steer weighing 1,800 and three cows ave

John Scanlon on trial at Grand Rapids for the murder of Henry Powers, was sentenced to three years at Ionia by Judge Burlingame, who took into account in pronouncing sen-tence, extenuating circumstances and the age of the prisener's parents, both of whom are over 70 years of age.

A Flint poultry fancier has just completed A Finit pouttry indicer has just completed a "palatial residence" for his 90 throughbred fowls, of seven breeds. The house is 12x176 feet, and has 600 square feet of glass in the roof. An incubator is being put in, and Flint people will have plenty of spring chick-ens, if his expectations do not fail.

The Holly Advertiser has discovered that the viliage waterworks have been run by the Holly Milling Co. for over three years with-out a contract, on the strength of a contract given in September, 1884, for one year. And the Advertiser stirs up the village fathers in a lively manner for their remissness in at tending to their business.

Gov. Luce has given an order for \$400 from the fund of \$10,000 appropriated in 1883 for stamping out of communicable diseases for the relief of the sufferers from small-pox at Azalia, a small town in Monroe Co. There are 16 persons ill of the disease, and 18 who are under quarantine because of having been exposed to it. Among those ill physician whose incorrect diagnosis led to the spread of the disease. The chairman of the board of health is quarantined. The ex-pense of taking care of the sick is \$20 per day, and no funds available, hence the application to the governor

In a school district in Cambridge township Lenawee County, the teacher has gained the appellation of "The Plucky Little Schoolma'am" by her refusal to build the fires at the schoolhouse during her term, and the manner in which she brought the district to time. A vote was taken at a special school meeting on the question as to whether the teacher should be sustained in her refusal to perform the work of a janitor in addition to that of a preceptor, and disclosed but two dis-senters. The little schoolma'am was present at the meeting and argued her own case, pre-senting her legal points in good order.

While' Frank Martin, 19 years of age, emoloyed as a book-keeper by F. C. Trowbridge, if this city, was crossing the track of the D., F. H. & M. railroad on Tuesday evening, two flat cars passed by whose platforms were pre-empted by a score or more of labours who were stealing a ride home. While passing, some unknown person threw from the car a piece of wood, which struck Martin behind the ear, fracturing his skull and felling him to the ground like a log. A few struggles and he was dead. It is said to be a common practice with these men to throw umps of coal, pieces of wood, or any convenient missile, at whoever may be within reach as they pass, and the wonder is that no one has been injured heretofore. The indi-ridual who threw the wood in this case is not known.

### General.

The value of the milk and cream consumed The fireworks to be used on the occasion of

the inauguration of the next president will cost \$11,000. United States troops drove out over 600 families of "boomers" who had squatted on Oklahoma territory.

President Van Horn, of the Canadian Pacinc, says that road will reach Sarnia the coming summer, via the E. & H. road from Chatham.

A Mt. Vernon, O., lawyer has begun suit against his mother-in-law for allenating his wife's affections, and estimates the damage done at \$100,000.

The White Star Line steamer Teutonic lately launched at Belfast, Ireland, is the largest vessel afloat, measuring 582 feet, and carrying 10,000 tons. Congressman J. N. Burnes, of Missouri,

was stricken with paralysis while speaking in the House, on the 23rd, and died in a few hours after the seizure. H. G. Marquand has given between \$500,000 and \$700,000 worth of paintings to the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art. It is a

The Dominion policy toward American fisherman hereafter will be on the most stringent lines possible. No more modus vivindi licenses will be given them.

ionation worthy a prince.

In the past ten years, the United States has shipped to Canada 450,000,000 feet of pine logs and round iumber, worth \$4,500,000, and has received in return 200,900,000 feet, valued at \$160,000. raising met at Brookville, Bracken Co., Ky.,

his week, to organize against raising a crop f tobacco in the Burley district this year Little of the crop of 1888 has been sold, and a number still hold the crop of 1887. White Caps in Indiana are committing many outrages; one of the latest being

the taking a respectable married woman from her home near Bryant's Creek, Monroe County, to the woods, and beating her severely with withes cut from the surrounding trees. At Cincinnati, at a theatre, a duel in dead earnest took place on the stage during the play between an actor and an Indian who was adding to the realistic features of the performance. The Indian was drunk and

to disarm him in self-defense. Ice is going to be as much of a household reasure as was coal two years ago. The dea that progressive pedro is a great hindweather is very · unfavorable all over the country, and New York wholesale ice co panies, 30 in number, have already formed a combination to keep up prices to a rate of four cents per pound to consumers.

did not carry out his part, and the actor had

The women suffragists were in session at

Washington this week. One of the most important papers read before the congress was

on the law of federal suffrage, and was read by Mrs. Virginia Minor, of Missouri. But it was prepared and written by "a horrid, ty-ranical man," Mrs. Minor's husband. The Pullman Palace Car Company has aborbed by purchase the Mann Co., and the Woodruff Palace Car Co., which leaves the Pullman Car Co. in control of over 150,000 miles of railroad for palace car ser-

vice, with but one competitior in the ring, the Wagner Car Co. The purchase price of the above was \$2,500,000. An inmate of the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Home playfully pulled the chair from under a comrade who was about to seat himself at he supper table, and the victim of the joke ell heavily to the floor. Blood gushed f his mouth and nostrils and he died in a few moments. The perpetrator of the "joke" is wild with grief, as the man who died was a lear friend. dear friend.

Miss Anna Snyder, of Woodstock, D. T., is brave woman; with lots of grit and perce verance. Five years ago she went to Wood-stock from Evanston, Ill., took up a claim, and supported herself by washing and clean-ing for the people of Woodstock; then, as the population increased, she taught the district school. Her claim she improved by al neans in her power, and is now The rights of the United States in Samos

and the denial of the existence of any such rights by the North German Gazette, Bis-marck's organ, have occasioned considerable talk at Washington the past week. The Sanoan islands are on the highway of com-nerce across the Pacific ocean, and are of great importance in the future prospects of trade if the canals across Panama and Nicaragua ever become actualities.

At Fort Wayne, Ind., recently, a person passing in the highway heard the screams of a little child near a farm house. He went to investigate the cause and found a little two and a half years old girl engaged in a prizefight with a Plymouth Rock rooster, which was crowing in triumph over the prostrate form of the child, whose face and hands were covered with blood where she had been rounded by the cruel spurs and beak. The child will recover.

A corps of surveyors came into Boone, Ia., lately, ostensibly surveying a railroad through from Minneapolis to Kansas City. They quarreled among themselves while at Boone, and one of them disclosed their little game. They were running the survey on their own hook, and paid expenses an secured a good surplus by demanding donations for locating lepots, diverging to towns, etc. They got \$350 in Boone, and also got into jail, and will have their programme varied by a trial for obtaining money under false pretenses.

Flint Globe: J. W. Hegan, of Fenton, crove Joseph A. Moore, financial correspondent 22 head of fat cattle in here en the 23d which of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance

Company at the sum of \$5 to the comp about \$400,0 cupied a hig and represen so that he ers and the custom in seek refuge

Jai

The Ame during the rescued. The before the to beached uporides. During erratic voyage the Gulf State track ( to them, and wreck was si

France wa land has seiz The Span

A pamph fences of has caused It is alle and Wales, be a member

men. Dennis Tob the Kilconoll before the Pa of the band wand that by o paid their they were WE are

logue, from

minly surpas

house; the l while the ill tables are v of them bein tographs. illustrations this year square inche is in fact a the many un found in any Mr. Maule th among his cu for premium customers th the liberality surpassed, o any other ho this paper in fail to sen mailed free Wm. Henry

BLOOMIA

NEW

600 ACRE

TRE

TREES,

Good Wage re EXTRA

CURTIS

PHI.

Situation, to stock. Refer Morris, Mich FOR SA

FO wo Holst

j:6-2t A Ba WES, bred

brmont, red but registe buter breeds an ridiculou freet letters wre orders

Tosher

AND

Do you wa getter?
Do you wa you?
Do you wa you wa you wa you wa you wa you ware?
Do you ware?
Do you ware?
Do you ware you ware?
Do you ware you ware you ware you ware you ware you ware you water in eye you wat

and Rapids for was sentenced e Burlingame, nouncing sen-nces and the both of whom

ust completed 0 throughbred ouse is 12x176

f glass in the
put in, and
spring chick-

scovered that en run by the be years with-l of a contract ne year. And age fathers in lssness in at-

for \$400 from ed in 1883 for diseases for small-pox at be Co. There be, and 18 who se of having tose ill is the agnosis led to echairmen of ned. The ex-ick is \$20 per ience the ap-

dge township, has gained the has gained the Little Schoolld the fires at 
erm, and the 
the district to 
special school 
whether the 
her refusal to 
in addition to 
d but two disa was present 
was case, preorder.

of age, em-Trowbridge, ack of the D., evening, two
forms were
of laborers
White passw from the
uck Martin
kull and fellog. A few said to be a to throw or any cony be within er is that no. The indis case is not

occasion of resident will

ut over 600 adian Paci-Sarnia the road from

begun suit lenating his the damage r Teutonic, and, is the 82 feet, and

f Missouri, le speaking led in a few een \$500,000 to the New Art. It is a

American the most ore modus

States has et of pine 00,000, and feet, valuin tobacco n Co., Ky., sing a crop

this year. ommitting est being d woman k, Monroe r severely ling trees. el in dead luring the ndian who es of the runk and actor had

igo. The over the ice coma rate of ession at most im-ress was vas read But it

But it orrid, tyhas ab-doir Car ), which I of over car ser-the ring, price of

under nseif at he joke ed from n a few oke "is 1 was a D. T., is d persea claim, i clean-nen, as the dis-Samoa

samoa
ly such
e, Bislerable
The Sacomare of
ects of
l Nicastrate

589.

Company at Indianapolis, is a defaulter in the sum of \$500,000. He has restored property to the company which reduces the loss to about \$400,000. Mr. Moore has hitherto on about \$400,000. Mr. Moore has hitherto on about \$400,000. Mr. Moore has hitherto on the company with the second statement of the second statement about \$400,000. Mr. Moore has hitherto oc-cupied a high position in the community, and represented his company for 16 years, so that he had the confidence of his employ-ers and the public. Contrary to the usual custom in such cases, Mr. Moore did not seek refuge in Her Majesty's dominions.

seek refuge in Her Majesty's dominions.

The American schooner W. L. White was abandoned off Delaware Bay March 13, 1888, during the great blizzard, the crew being rescued. The wreck has drifted ever since, before the tide and winds, until now it is beached upon Lewis Island, one of the Hebrides. During six of the ten months of this erratic voyage, it drifted back and forth in the Gulf Stream and Labrador current, in the track of vessels, a constant menace to them, and was reported 36 times. The distance traveled is equal to 5,000 miles. During its ten months and ten days' wandering, the months and ten days' wandering, the wreck was sighted 45 times.

### Foreign.

France wants to knew, at once, why England has seized two of the Tonga Islands. The Spanish government has pardoned all participants in the uprising at Madrid in

A pamphlet widely circulated in the Nether-iands calls attention to the insufficient de-fences of that country against the sea, and has caused a profound sensation.

It is alleged two million women voted at the county e'ections in England, Scotland and Wales, recently; and Lady Sandhurst will be a member of the London board of alder-

Dennis Tobin, Irish farmer, and member o Dennis Tobia, Irian farmer, and member of the Kilconoily band of moonlighters, testified before the Parnell commission that members of the band were under order of the League, and that by order of the League, tenants who paid their rent were to be raided, and that were paid by their employes for driving off cattle, &c., &c.

WE are in receipt of Maule's seed catalogue, from Philadelphia, for 1889. It certainly surpasses all previous efforts of this house; the letter-press is particularly fine, while the illustrations of the various vegeof them being reproduced direct from photographs. To give some idea of the copious illustrations, we notice that the catalogue this year contains over three thousand square inches of wood engraving alone; it is in fact a veritable picture book. Among the many unique features of this book, not found in any other catalogue, we notice that Mr. Maule this year proposes to distribute Mr. Maule this year proposes to distribute among his customers \$3,500 in cash prizes, for premium vegetables, etc., raised by his customers the coming season. We believe the liberality of this offer has never been the liberality of the liberality of this offer has never been the liberality of the liberality of the liberality of surpassed, or in any way approached, by any other house in America. No reader of this paper interested in gardening, should fail to send for a copy, which will be mailed free to all sending their address to Wm. Henry Maule, of Philadelphia.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## TREES AND PLANTS

We offer for the Spring trade a large and messues of every description of FRU 17 and drummental TREFS. Shrubs, Roses, Vines, SMALL, FRU ITS, Hedge Plants, Fruit Tree Seed-lings and Forest Tree Seedling, Endlished 1809. BLOOMINGTON PHŒNIX NURSERY



PURE SEEDS

Good Wages, \$500 as a free present besides offering \$500 as a free present to the person who shall do the best work for us; \$400 to the second, and so on down. These prizes are EXTRA compensation to the best workers. A good chance to pay off that mortgage, secure a home, or start housekeeping.

CURTIS PUBLISHING CO. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WANTED,

Situation, to take charge of large farm and stock. References exchanged. Box 93, Mt. Morris, Mich.

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE.

Two Bronze Gobblers, weight 21 lbs. and 25 lbs., for cash or hen turkeys. Also some good White Leyborn cockerels at 51 each (all warranted to please or money refunded).

1t R. A. BROWN, Sand Beach, Mich.

FOR SALE.

Two Holstein-Friesian cows. one cow named Madam DeVries No. 79, Vol. 1, and one cow Anna DeVries, sire Autocrat, H. H. B. No. 855, dam fadam DeVries No. 79 D. F. H. B., in fine contition and giving good amount of milk. Price, the hundred collars for the two. Address H. W. RILEY,

### Greenville, Montcalm Co., Mich A Bargain Here.

If there were ever one offered in this State we lave one here in a bunch of ATWOOD MERINO INVES, bred by E. Hammond, of Middlebury, vermont, recorded in Atwood club and Versent register, also Michigan register. No letter breeding on earth. We offer 10 or 20 staridiculously low price. Must reduce flock. Direct letters of inquiry same as though you were ordering choice Berkshires or Poland. In a swine. Our mail all goes into same box, 1035.

FLINT RIVER HERD, 136-it FLINT, MICH.



Mosher's Hand Seed Drills AND WHEEL HOES.

Improved for 1889. These tools possess valuable points which others do not. Combined or ingle. Circulars free. E. MOSHER, Holly, Mich.

## SILVER CREEK

HOME BREEDING PARK Do you want a pure Percheron stallion, a No. Do you want a pure Percheron brood mare? Do you want a pure Percheron mare or stud Do you want a grade Percheron or Hamble onian brood mare? Do you want a standard bred trotting brood Do you want a standard bled testing between mare?

Do you want a high grade Percheron or Hambletonian stud or mare colt?

Do you want a No. 1 stock farm of 160 acres, 100 acres blue grass pasture, over three miles of tile drain, barns newly covered and arranged for keeping 60 horses or cattle, never failing water in every pasture? If you desire any such property address for particulars

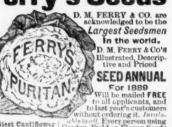
R. P. BOODY.

## MAULE'S SEEDS.

There is no question but that Maule's Garden Seeds are unsurpassed. Their present popularity in every county in the United States proves it, for I now have customers at more than 31,000 post-offices. When once sown, others are not wanted at any price. My new catalogue for 1889 is promounced the most original, beautifully illustrated and readable Seed Catalogue ever published. It contains among other things, cash prizes for premium vegetables, etc., to the amount of \$3.500 you should not think of purchasing any seeds this Spring before sending for it. It is mailed free to all enclosing stamp for return postage. Address

WM. HENRY MAULE 1711 Filbert St. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FOVER 6,000,000 people believe that it pays best to buy Seeds of the largest and most reliable house, and they use Ferry's Seeds



D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich. j26-11t

BRONZE TURKEYS.

A few choice birds for sale. Also some White MRS. MARY H. WARRANT, Plainwell, Mich

BLACK JACK FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

First class stock and grain farm of 210 acre

S. O. GIDDINGS,

E. TOWNSEND & SONS, OATKA VALLEY STOCK FARM,



American Merino sneep
of pure Atwood blood,
with individual pedigrees tracing to Clark's
Favorite, Stowell's Princess, Hammond's Gold
Drop and other noted
families.
Holstein-Friesian cattle, selected from T. G.
Yeomans & Sons "Cham-

Yeomans & Sons "Cham-pion Butter Herd" and bred to the Asgre and Wayne families; and Percheron horses. Correspondence and personal inspection so-P. O. & R. R. station, Pavilion Centre, Genesee ounty, N. Y.

## FOR SALE, CHEAP.

Two Imported English Shire Stallions, one five, the other four years old. Address C. B. TRUESDELL, Breeder of Cleveland Bay and English Shire horses, Wayne, Mich. j12-tf

FIVE IMPORTED

All registered and first-class horses. Also Four Young Broad Mares. The latter have first-class pedigrees, tracing to Darnley. All these horses are sound and breeders. The mares are in foal to clydesdale Charlie, by Druid Chief. The premium mare, June Rose, is included in the mares. For particulars address

O. W. PARSELL,

FLUSHING, MICH

## FARM FOR SALE.

Being desirous o' engaging in other business I offer for sale my farm of \$40 acres located two miles from Saline, Washtenaw Co., Michigan, a thriving village of 1,200 people and one of the best markets in this part of the State; six miles from Ann Arbor, a city of about 10,400 inhabitants and location of State University. There is a good, never-failing stream of water, two windmills with a c mplete system of water works running to all the buildings, two sets of large and well-arranged buildings in good shape; 110 acres of whose ton the ground; 125 acres seeded. The property is under good fence and arranged for two farms of 300 and 240 acres respectively, or I will reserve 40 acres, leaving 300 and 2 0. The soil is a gravelly loam, no clay on the entire property. The farm is exceptionally fine for stock raising or a stud farm, or admirably adapted for mixed farming. It is located within two miles of the T., A. A. & N. M. R. R. Station, therefore the shipping facilities cannot be surpassed, and the educational advantages it affords are superior. Only a small payment would be required, the balance on long time at a nominal rate of interest. Inquire on premises or address

J. C. ROUSE,

MLAN, Mich.

SXTY-SEVENTH QUARTERLY REPORT

- OF THE CONDITION OF -The Wayne County Savings Bank

Of Detroit, Michigan, at the close of business on Monday, January 7th, 1888. 

84,780,946 19 RESOURCES. Cash on hand and on deposit in other banks, subject to payment on demand.....

370 00 144 718 00 6,625 1 9,038 1

\$4,780,949 1 I do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. D. ELWOOD, Treasurer.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this seventh day of January. 1889. C. F. COLLINS, Notary Public.

Interest allowed on ALL DEPOSITS at the ate of 4 per cent. per annum.
Money to loan on satisfactory securities.
Money to invest in all kinds of municipal
conds issued in accordance with the laws of this State. S. D. ELWOOD, Treasurer.

CHEAP FARMS and HOMES. Prices \$100 to \$30,000. Delightful climate, Fine soil; close to Baltimore: sait waterluxuries abundant. MELVIN & MANCHA, Aunapolis, Md., or 10 Light St., Baltimore. Write for price list. Map 10c.

## PERCHERON HORSES! DIRECTORY

ISLAND HOME STOCK FARM, Grosse Isle, Wayne County, Michigan. About 200 pure-bred animals on hand. Prices reasonable; terms easy. Horses guaranteed breeders.

Large catalogue with history of the breed free by mail.

Address SAVAGE & FARNUM, Detroit, Mich. FRENCH COACH HORSES.

Beautifully formed high-stepping Stal-lions and Mares, su-perb action, bred under the patronage of the French Gov-ernment. For cata-logue and history of the breed address

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

## J. OOOK, Owosso, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, and Shropshire Sheep. Stock for sale. All stock recorded and of popular families. Write to A. J. Cook, Agricultural College, for prices. ARON P. BLISS, Swan Creek stock farm, breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and prompty answered. C. S. Baldwin, Manager. P. O. address, Saginaw, Saginaw Co., Mich. au22-26

## Cleveland Bay and Shire Horses.

We make regular importations, and have on hand at all times from 250 to 300 pure-bred, registered stallions and mares of the highest quality and most popular strains. All our stock is YOUNG, VIGOROUS and fully ACULIMATED. Also a choice herd of

150 HOLSTEINS! Of our own importation. We are prepared to offer UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS in prices and quality of stock. Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

GEO. E. BROWN & CO., Aurora, Ill.



PERCHERONS AND JERSEY CATTLE. For Catalogue address E. W. COTTRELL, No. 4 Merrill Block, Detroit, Mich.

GALBRAITH BROS.. JANESVILLE, WIS., Are the Largest Importers of



Clydesdale, English Shire, SUFFOLK PUNCH, CLEVELAND BAY AND HACKNEY STALLIONS. Prices moderate, terms easy. Correspondence olicited. Send for Catalogue No. 9.



## CLYDESDALE HORSES MERRILL & FIFIELD,

Clydesdale Stallions for Sale. HEREFORD CATTLE CHOICE STOCK FOR SALE.

BAY CITY. - MICH. C. F. MOORE,

ST. CLAIR, MICH.,

## Bates and Bates Topped

**SHORTHORNS** Represented by the following families: Duchess, Barrington, Kirklevington. Tea Rose. Victoria Duchess. Place,

Young Mary. Craggs, Constance, Moss Rose, d other high bred sorts. At the head of the

GRAND DUKE OF AIRDRIE 62933. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

## SHROPSHIRES.

For sale, a number of splendid imported thearling ewes, in lamb to an Evans ram. JOHN SMITH, Cainsville, near Brantford, Ont., Can.

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale Sired by Proud Duke of Fairview 20720, and Lord Barrington Hillhurst 62431, out of Youns Mary, Phyllis, Lady Elizabeth, Peri Duchess and Rose of Sharon cows. Also a few cows and heifers. Reliable catalogues always on hand for distribution. WM. CURTIS & SONS, Addison is on the new Michigan and Ohis Railroad. Farm connected with State Telephom

FOR SALE, One Hambletonian stallion, four years old 28th of next April, well broke, kind and gentle, weight near 1,100 lbs., as fine a horse as stands in Michigan; his dam, Grey Eagle. I have a trotting horse also that can go in 2:30 I wish to sell; am too old to handle them. Write or call on Jas. H. BREWER. corner of Third and Frost Sts., first ward, Flint City, Genesee Co., Mich.

FARMS FOR SALE. Pine Lands, Mdse. Stocks and City Property, FROM EVERY PART OF THE U. S.

Send for large Bulletin containing descriptions of property for sale and exchange. We want to include your property. Full circulars, rates, etc. INTER STATE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, MARSHALL, MICH. FOR SALE!

One pair three-quarter bred Percheron stal-lions, 4 years old; Price, \$750; or will exchange for grade mares. Address E. S. DOTY, Eagle, Clinton Co., Mich.

For Sale at a Bargain. water in every pasture? If you desire any such property address for particulars

R. P. BOODY,

MORENCI, MICH.

P. S.—I mean business, as ill health compels, me to reduce my cares. Reference: C. C. Wakefield & Co's Bank. Time given to suit customer.

Abundant. MELVIN & MANCHA, Annapouls, Mancha, Annapouls, Mancha, Annapouls, Mells, Md., or 10 Light St., Baltimore. Witte for price list. Map 10c.

112-4t

Fast Trotting Stallion, sired by Mambrino (fift 220. Sound, kind and fast. Also Seven Pure Bred Hereford Females; four imported; all choice blood, Lord Wilton and Horace. Must be sold.

11 have several yearling rams from recorded all choice blood, Lord Wilton and Horace. Must be sold.

318-4f

Southdown Rams.

12-4t

Swartz Creek, Mich.

13-1st

Ypsilanti, Mich.

### M. W. DUNHAM'S OAKLAWN FARM. 43,000 PERCHERON ™ FRENCH COACH HORSES STOCK ON HAND 300 STALLIONS of serviceable age. 150 COLTS

200 IMPORTED BROOD MARES
(80 in foal by Brillia nt, the most fan ALL STOCK SOLD FULLY GUARANTEED. Best Quality. Prices Reasonable Terms Easy. Don't Buy without inspect ing this Greatest and Most Successful Breeding Establishment of America Address, for 25 0-page catalogue, free,

M. W. DUNHAM, WAYNE, ILLINOIS, 35 miles west of C hicago on C. & N.-W. R'y, between Turn er Junction and Elgin.



THE FAVORITE

COACH & GENERAL PURPOSE HORSES. We are thetter prepared to meet the demand for sound, registered, serviceable Cleveland Bay stallions and fine brood mares than ever. We have the oldest, largest, and best stable of these great coach horses in the State. Our Long List of Prize Winners of England and America, comprising the blood of such great sires as Prince George, Fidius Dius and Luck's All. makes a visit to our stables profitable to all admirers of fine horses. Our horses are not stuffed nor pampered for show, and we seek to cularge our business by nothing but fair dealing and choice stock. N. B. HAYES, Eldorado Stock Farm, breeder of Shorthorns of the Young Mary, Phyllis, etc., families. Young animals for sale. Also breeder of Norman Percheron stock with imp. Eldorado at the head of the stud. Correspondence solicited. P. O. address Muir Ionia Co. dlly

Come and see us or send for catalogue. CLEVELAND BAY HORSE COMPANY. E. W. BARTRAM, Man'ger. ) (Incorporated,) E. J. GILMAN, Sec's. Paw Paw, Mich

## SPRINGBROOK HERD **Shorthorn Cattle**



Head of Herd. Cruickshank,

Rose of Sharon. Flat Creek Young Mary. Breeding and merit combined are the char-cteristics sought after.

Come and see the herd for yourself. The latch-string is always out. Every animal guaranteed as represented. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

WILL E. BOYDEN, DELHI MILLS, MICH Mound Spring Breeding Farm

J. W. AIBBARD. . ROPRIETOR. Successor to C. Hibbard & Son, Bennington. Shiawassee County. Mich. BERKSHIRE SWINE

of the most fashionable families. Our herd has won more prises at the leading fairs of the State than any other herd in the past four years. Pigs in pairs and trios not akin. SHORTHORNS. The following families are represented in on herd: Oxford Vanquish, Young Phyllis, Adelade, etc.

AMERICAN MERINOS. Sheep of approved breeding. Individual Meri a specialty. Personal inspection invited. Car respondence solicited. All stock recorded and guaranteed as repre-sented.

# CHARLES FISHBECK, Lakeside Stock Farm, Howell, Livingston Co. Breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by Bates bull Baronet, Belle Bates 47411, Belle Dates, Cambria's Victoria, Stapleton Lass, Selinas and Bright Eyes families. Young stock for sale.

A. BRADEN, Victoria Stock Farm. Ban-bred Shorthorns of the Victoria and Staple-ton Lass families. All stock recorded. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Correspondence solicited. R. BRADEN, Victoria Stock Farm, Bancroft, Shiawassee Co., breeder of pure bred Shorthorns of the Victoria and Stapleton Lass families with Lord Raspberry 2d 48633 at head of herd Stock for sale. superior indivi duals, with choice pedigrees

CATTLE.-Shorthorns.

A: J. CHANDLER, breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep and Essex swine. Stockforsale. Correspondence solicited. Jerome

A. D. DeGARMO, Highland, Oakland Co., breeder of Shortnorn Cattle. Stock farm half a mile north of station. Young stockfor sale at reasonable prices. my15-6m\*

A J LEFLAND, Rose Corners, Oakland Co, breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Stock of both sexes for sale. Correspondence solicited. P. O. address Fenton Genesee county.

CIEORGE W. STUART, Grand Blanc, Gene-T see Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn Cattle, Registered Merino Sheep, and Jersey Red Swine. Correspondence solicited. jai?-ly\* S. ALLEN & SON, breeders of Fine Chester White Swine. P. O. address, Portland, Mich.

R. BACKUS, Springdale Stock Farm, Wil-liamston, Ingham Co., breeder of thorough-bred Shorthorns, Vermont and Michigan bred Merino Sheep and Percheron horses. Stock for sale. Cerrespondence solicited. je17-ly HENRY BROOKS, Brooks Farm, Wixom, breeder of Shorthorn cattle. The following families represented: Pomona, Rose of Sharon and Phyllis. Correspondence promptly answered.

H. HINDS, Stanton, Montcalm Co., breed-er of Shorthorn Cattle and American Morino Sheep. je27-1y\*

JOHN C. SHARP, "Hillside Farm," Jackson. Breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Poland China swine. Families: Peri Duchess, Rose of Sharon, Yeung Mary, Gwynne, Victorias, etc., with the straight Rose of Sharon bull, "Sharon Duke of Bath No. 64449" at head of herd. Young steck for sale. Correspondence solicited. AMES MOORE, Milford, Oakland Co., Mich., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle of lead ing tribes. Herd headed by Kirklevington 81757. Also Hambletonian and Percheron horses.

M. DAVIDSON, Tecumseh, Lenawee County.
breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. A few choice
young females for sale. Also some young bulls.
Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

SNOW & SON, Kalamazoo, breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Principal families: Young Marys, Phillis, etc., headed by the Bates bull Peri Duke 3d 82644. Young stock for sale. Correspondence promptly answered.

R. PETTINGILL, Plymouth, Wayne Co., breeder of Shorthorn catte. Bull 2d Michigan Duke at head of herd. Stock for sale-Correspondence solicited and will receive prompt attention.

OHAFFEE, Byron, Shiawassee Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Merino Sheep and Poland thina swine Al. stock recorded. Stock for sale

H. ELLINWOOD, Rose Corners, P. O. address Fentonville, Genesee Co., breeder of florthorns. Stock of both sexes for sale. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. 126 25 THE COLLEGE FARM, Agricultural Col lege, Mich., breeds Shorthorns of the following families: Victoria Duchess, Kirklevington, Van Metre and Flat Creek Young Mary, Princess, Rose of Sharon, and Harriet. Fennel Duke 2nd of Side View 69731 heads the herd. Also Poland-Chinas wine and Southdown sheep. Good animals usually on sale. Address Sam'l Johnson, Sup't of the Farm.

J. BARTOW, P. O. address East Saginaw, Michigan, breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Inspection of the herd and correspondence respectfully invited.

M. BALL, Hamburg, Livingston Co., breeder of Shorthorns. Principal families: Rose of Sharon, Young Mary; Young Phyllis and Cruikshank. Also breeder of thoroughbred American Merinos of the best blood as well as the most thoroughly practical. C. WIXOM, Wixom, Oakland Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle of the Kirklevington, Hilpa, Flat Creek Marys, Cruikshank, Rose of Sharon, Aylesby Lady, Phylis, Rosemary, Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Helen, and other families, headed by the pure Bates Barrington bull Barrington Duke 7th No. 72667.

M. FISHBECK & SON, Howell, breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Principal families: Kirklevington, Darlington, Strawberry and Victoria. Herd headed by the Bates bull 3d Marquis of Longwood (Vol. 33). Stock for sale, write for prices.

Holstein-Friesians.

M. STERLING. Monroe, breeder of pure Holstein-Friesian cattle. Stock for sale. Cor-spondence and personal inspection solicited. W. SEXTON, Howell, mporter and breed-er of thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Stock farm, three miles south. L. WEBBER, East Saginaw. Herd Mr. H. E. Boardman by Mr. Cornelius Baldwin of Onic. Choice animals for sale.

Jerseys.

JERSEY CATTLE FOR SALE. For catalogues apply to Isaac Marston, Detroit, Mich., or to Spencer Knapp, Kawkawlin Mich., m61:1y SMITH BROS. Eagle, Meadow Brook herd of Jerseys. Stock of the highest quality and of the best strains. Hondan chickens. 830-ly

0

Gallowavs.

GALLOWAY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION of the State of Michigan. President, Thos. Wycoff, Davisburg; Vice-President, L. B. Townsend, Ionia; Secretary and Treasurer, C. T. Wickes, Stanton. Choice recorded stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

Devons.

Q. HART, Lapeer, breeder of Percheron Quantification and Standard bred Trotting horses; Devon, Galloway and Hereford cattle; Merino sheep and Cheshire hogs. All steck registered. Farm adjoining city limits; residence, and breeding and sale stables in the city. Come or write me.

Herefords.

DWIN PHELPS, Maple Place Farm, Pon tlac, Oakland Co., breeder of Hereford Cat-tle of mo - popular strains. Waxwork 6320 (6250) at head of herd. Stock of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices.

RIVERDALE STOCK FARM, Metamora Lapeer Co., Hereford Cattle, Merino Sheep, and Berkshire Swine. All stock registered. Cor-respondence solicited. Address, M. Wickham, Manager.

THOMAS POSTER, Eim Grove Stock Farm Flint, Genesee Co., breeder of Hereford cattle (Lord Berwick 2d at head), Cotswold and Shropshire Sheep, Berkshire swine, Road and Trotting horses, with stallions Flint and Mambrino Gift, Jr., in the stud, with eleven mares of Mambrino and Hambletonian breeding. Stock for sale.

SHEEP.-Merinos.

A P. COOK, Brooklyn, Jackson Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Good families represented. Bull Major Cragge at head of herd. Choice young buils for sale. A. WOOD, Salime, breeder of thorough, bred Merino sheep. A large stock always on hand. Also Poland-China hogs; herd started from those of B.G. Buel, of Little Prairie Ronde and G. F. Harrington, of Paw Paw. ARTHUR ANDERSON, Monteith, Alleyan Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, established 15 years, with Oxford Count 57326 by Imported Wild Eyes Connaught 34099 at head. Correspondence solicited.

E. LOCKWOOD, Washington, Macomb County, breeder of Registered Merino Sheep of Atwood Stock, descended directly from the Hammond flock. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. BENJ. F. BATCHELER, Oceola Center, Livingston Co., breeder of Shorthorns of Young Mary and Young Phyllis families, with the Renick Rose of Sharon bull "Sharon Duke of Clark" at the head of herd. Young bulls and helfers for sale. Also registered Merino sheep. BURLINGAME & SON, Byron, Shiawas-see Co., breeders of registered Merino sheep of Rich blood; also Shorthorn cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited. C. E. WAKEMAN, Pontiac, breeder of Short-

horn cattle, Clydesdale horses, Poland-china hogs and Hampshire Down sheep. Stock of each for sale. Correspondence promptly answered. M. DEAN, Maple Avenue Stock Farm, Fe, wamo, Ionia Co., breeder and dealer in Improved American Merinos. All stock registered and descended from Vermont flocks. Also registered Poland China Swines. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited, C G. LUCE & SON, Gilead, Branch Co., breed ers of Shorthorns. Families in the herd: April Morns, Phyllis, Miss Wiley, Rose of Sharon and Blossoms. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered.

J. O. THOMPSON, Romeo, Macomb County, breeder of Thoroughbred Registered Merins hacep; also Poland-Ohina Hogs. Stock for sale Correspondence solicited.

EVARTS SMITH, Ypsilanti, breeder of ther oughbred Morino Sheep, registered in Vermon Register. Rams and ewes for sale of my own breed ing, together with recent selections from some of the best focks in Vt. Examine before purchasing elsewhere S. BURNETT & SON, breeders of Short-th horn cattle. All stock registered. Residence, our and a half miles east of Bancroft, Shia-wassee Co. Stock for sale. J S. WOOD, Saline, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Vermont and Michigan registered thorough bred Merino Sheep. Stock for sale.

R. W. MILLS, Maple Ave. Stock Farm, Sa R. line, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Vermon registered thoroughbred sheep. Atwood ram Peerless at head of flock. Also breeder of Poland China swine. Correspondence solicited.

HATHAWAY, Addison, Lenawes Oc., Mich Breeder of thoroughbred American Merins sheep, registered in Vermont and Michigan Regis-ters. Rams and Ewes for sale of my own breed-ing, together with selections from some of the best flocks in Vermont. Correspondence solicited O. LOMBARD, Addison, Lenawee Co., breed of of Vermont and Michigan registered thor-oughbred Merino sheep. Stock for sale. Cor-respondence invited.

Shropshire Sheep.

WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.

Buy where you can buy best. I have the oldest established flock of recorded Shropshire Sheep in Michigan. More flocks trace to this than any other. Success the test of merit. Farm within five minutes walk of transfer station of G. R., L. & D., D., L. & N. and T., A. A. & N. M. Railways. Callearly and often. W. J. GARLOCK, Howell.



JOHN McKAY, Romeo, Macomb Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls and heifers Gram, Pontiac, Mich., Importer and Breedfor sale. Correspondence solicited. er of Registered Shropshire Sheep. Stock for sale. Write for particulars. f13-1y.

CORBITT, Ionia, breeder of first-class Shropshire sheep of registered stock. Stock for sale.

F. RUNDEL, Birmingham, Oakland Co., importer, breeder and dealer in thoroughbred Shropshire sheep. Stock registered. I importmy sheep direct from England. Correspondence promptly answered. J. LESSITER, Cole, Oakiand Co., breeder of Shropshire Down Sheep, registered and unregistered; also Shorthorn Cattle. Stock for sale at reasonable prices and terms.

MONTAGUE BROS., Chubbs Corners, importers, breeddrs and dealers in Shropshire sheep. Stock for sale at all times. Inspection of stock and correspondence solicited. ROBERT R. SMITH, Howell, breeder of and dealer in registered Shropshire sheep. Stock always for sale. Terms to suit customers.

W. RANDALL, East Kendall, N. Y., breeder and dealer in thoroughbred Shrop-shire Sheep. Stock for asle at moderate prices. 225-4m A. HIXBY, Lake View Stock Farm. South Haven, breeder of Shropshire Sheep from imported stock. All registered, Largest flock in Western Michigan. Inspection invited. au3-4m

HOGS.-Berkshires & Suffolks. EZRA BROWN, Englishville, Kent County, breeder of Berkshire swine of the best known ecorded stock. Stock for sale.

GEO. S. MAROY, Portland, breeder of first-class registered Berkshire Swine and thoroughbred Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. Poland-Chinas.

A. LIMBECK, Dowagiac, Mich., breeder of Poland China swine. Stock took five first premiums and sweepstakes at last Michigan State Fair. Recorded in O. P. C. R. Choice stock for sale in pairs not akin. A. Poland-China swine. All breeders record-Ar Poland-China swine. All breeders recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Choice stock for sale C. W. JONES,
Richland, Mich.
Breeding stock all recorded
in both the American and
Ohio Poland-China Records

F. HARRINGTON, Paw Paw, breeder of pure-bred Poland-Chinas. All stock in Ohis P. C. Record. Breeding stock not akin for sale, also breeding registered Merino sheep. Correspondence invited. W. INMAN, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Poland-Chinas of the most popular strains. Some superior young pigs for sale. Also Merino sheep. All stock bred from recorded animals. Correspondence solicited.

TRUE BROTHERS, Armada, Macomb Co. breeder of Poland-China swine. Breeding stock all of choice families. All stock recorded Write for prices. Ohester-Whites. W. TUBBS, Delhi Mills, Washtenaw Co., breeder of pure Suffolk Swine. Choice stock for sale. Correspondence premptly an

Essex. HIGGINS. W. A., Elm Lane Stock Farm Jackson P. O., breeder of Esses swine and Plymouth Rock poultry.

Small Yorkshires. W. J. G. DEAN, Hanover, high-class Jetseys of the Rioter-Alphes and Grand Dura Alexis strains. Pedro Star 11336, son of Pedro Stor 1136, and the head of the herd. Registered Merino Stock for sale.



GREENVILLE, MICH.,

Challenge Herd of Poland China Swine.

Terms on application. All stock eligible to registry, This herd is descended from such noted hogs as Black Jo No. 3441, Anson; No. 10479, Jenny Lind No. 23508, and Pride of the Valley No. 10122, and other leading strains; all recorded in Ohio Record. One hundred March and April pigs for sale. Prices to suit the times. Special rates by express.

L.W.&O.BARNES

"LAKE VIEW " STOCK FARM,



Breeders of pure bred Poland China swine and registered Merino sheep. Swine recorded in O. P. C. Record. Our herd is one of the finest and best bred herds in the State, and has taken more premiums at the Michigan State Fair in the past five years than any other herd. We breed only from animals of fine quality, as well as sglit-edged pedigrees. We have now for sale a superior let of young boars and sows, dark in color, and at fine quality. Prices reasonable. Write, or come and see us. Special rates by express.



King in the Show Ring Onthe farm with us may be seen a very fine flock of Shropshire sheep. For circular containing full particulars address S.H. TODD, Wakeman, O.

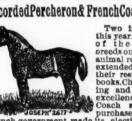
'88–Summit Poultry Farm.–'88

WHITE AND SILVER GREY DORKINGS.

C. F. R. BELLOWS,

LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION, IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS Clydesdales and Cleveland Bays. DOOR VILLAGE, IND.

RecordedPercheron& FrenchCoachHorses





Clydesdales, Standard Bred Trotters,
Percherons, French Coachers,
French Drafts Cleveland Bays.
English Shires, Carriage Horses,
Holstein-Friesian and Saddle Horses,
Devon Cattle, Real Estate,
Iceland, Shetland, and Welsh Ponies.

No other Establishment in the World offers such Advantages to the Purchaser. PRICES LOW! TERMS EASY! Visitors Welcome. Correspondence So-licited. Circulars Free.

BREEDER OF

-AND-SHORTHORN CATTLE.

WHEATFIELD, CALHOUN CO., MICH.

Bulls, heifers, cows and calves of choice milk-ing strains and sired b high-bred bulls. For particulars address B. J. BIDWELL. Tecumseh, Mich.

St. Lambert--St. Helier. Jersey Bulls for Sale at Farmers' Prices

ELIGIBLE TO REGISTER.

Dropped Dec. 14, 1886, Nov. 22, 1887, and Oct. 28, 1888. All large, strong and vigorous. Solid colors and from the best of butter stock on both sides. Guaranteed to please. For particulars address

H. W. RILEY. OWNER OF Also Breeder of Victoria Swine.



Todd Improved Chesters



A large and exceedingly fine stock of Plymouth Rock cockerels and pullets for fall and winter sales. Probably the largest flock owned by any single breeder in the State.

Fifteen or twenty P. R. hens, yearlings, from breeding pens of last spring, for sale, cheap.

A breeding pen of Silver Grey Dorkings—a male and five females. Also eight or ten pullets raised from them, for sale at a bargain.

Ten White Dorkings—four cockerels and six pullets—very nice, for sale in a lot or in pairs and trios. Correspondence solicited.

Style, Action and Quality, combined with Good Pedigrees.

IMPORTATION JUST ARRIVED.

Two importations this year. Nearly 200 of these popular preeds on hand. Evr



POWELL BROTHERS, Springboro, Crawford Co., Pa. When you write mention Michigan Farmer. D. HENNING,

CHOICE STOCK FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

- PROPRIETORS OF -

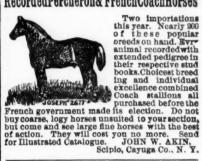






Barred Plymouth Rocks, LACED WYANDOTTES,

CALL AND SEE THEM.



## "SHADELAND,"

The most Exten-sive Pure Bred LIVE STOCK Establishment in the World. lections; superior quality; choicest breeding

Our customers have the advantage of our many years experience in breeding and import-ing; opportunity of comparing different breeds, &c.

HEREFORD

SHORT HORNS

JOHN MITCHELL,

THE WEIGHER.

Stood the tall archangel, weighing All man's dreaming, doing, saying, All the fallure and the gain, All the triumph and the pain, In the unimagined years, Full of hopes, more full of tears, Since old Adam's conscious eyes Backward searched for Paradise, And, instead, the flame he saw Of inexorable Law.

In a dream I marked him there, With his fire-gold flickering hair, In his binding armor stand; And the scales were in his hand; Mighty were they, and full well They could poise both Heaven and hell. 'Argel," asked I humbly, then, "Weighest thou the souls of men That thine office is I know." Nay." he answered me, 'not so, But I weigh the hopes of man Since the power of choice began In the world of good or ill. Then I waited and was still

In one scale I saw him place All the glories of our race. Cups that lit Belshazzar's feast, Gems the wonder of the East, Kublai sceptre, Cæsar's sword, Many a poet's golden word, Many a spell of science, vain To make men as gods again.

In the other scale he threw Things regardless, outcast, few, Martyr-ash, arena-sand, of St. Francis' cord a strand. Beechen cups of men whose need Fasted that the poor might feed, Disillusions and despairs. Of young saints with grief-grayed hairs, Broken hearts that break for man. Marvel through my pulses ran, Seeing then the beam divine Swiftly on this hand decline. While earth's splendor and renown Mounted light as thistle down. James Russell Lowell.

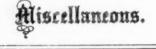
### A WONDERFUL WEAVER.

There's a wonderful weaver High up in the air. And he weaves a white mantle For cold earth to wear. With the wind for his shuttle, The cloud for his loom. How he weaves, how he weaves. in the light, in the gloom!

Oh! with finest of laces He decks bush and tree; On the bare, flinty meadows A cover lays be.

Then a quaint cap he plac, s On pillar and post, And he changes the pump To a grim silent ghost!

But this wonderful weaver Grows weary at last; And the shuttle lies idle That once flew so fast. Teen the sun peeps abroad On the work that is done; And he smiles: " I'll unravel It all, just for fun!"



## THE OTHER ENGLISHMAN

(Concluded from last week.)

I turned in at once, satisfied that after what had passed between us there would be no repetition of last night's disturbance. In a pleasant state between waking and sleeping I was aware of the tramp of feet overhead as the moorings were let go. The first slow movement of the engines was followed by the old familiar swish and wash of the water sliding by. Then the ship began to heel over a little. We had reached the open sea. After that I slept. I awoke suddenly-awoke in the full pos

session of my senses. The cabin was still lit only by the lamp. I guessed that it was little after midnight; and lay awhile execrating the disordered health which made such an awakening no new thing. "Oh, utinam/" I sighed, "that I had not taken that cup of coffee after dinner!" My portmanteau too had got loose. I could hear it aliding about the floor, though, as I was lying in the upper berth, I could not see it. That I would soon set to rights.

Accordingly I vaulted out after my usual fashion. But instead of alighting fairly and squarely en the floor, my bare feet struck against something—something soft a good distance short of it, and I came down smartly on my hands and knees, to form part of the queerest tableaux upon which even a cabin-lamp ever shone. There was I, lightly clothed in psjamas, glaring pounds of blood money," I retorted. into the eyes of a dingy-faced man, who was likewise down on his hands and knees on the floor-with more than half the breath him. I do not know which was the more

claimed, after we had stared at one another for some seconds.

He raised his band flercely. "Hush!" he whispered; and obeying his word and on. "I would rather get the money honestgesture I crouched where I was, while he ly myself, I am free to confess that. If you seemed to listen. Then we rose silently to will out with the two thousand pesetas, I our feet as by one motion. I had not time will keep my mouth shut, and give you a to feel afraid, though it was far from a helping hand besides." pretty countenance that was so close to mine. Rage and terror were written too plainly upon it.

"You are English?" he said, sullenly. fear of being overheard seemed so much them." greater than my fear of his pistol, and it is being overheard. "You are English, too, I 'can see," I added, below my breath. "Perhaps you will kindly tell me what you are doing in my cabin?"

"You will not betray me?" he said ir resolutely.

"Betray you, my man! If you have taken nothing of mine," I replied, with a prudent remembrance of his weapon and the late hour of the night, "you may go to the deuce for me, so long as you don't pay

"Taken anything!" he cried, forgetting his caution and raising his voice. "Do you take me for a thief? I will be bound-" he went on bitterly, yet with a pride that seemed to me very pitiable when I understood it-"that you are about the only man in Spain who would not know me at sight. There is a price upon my head! There are

dead or alive! There are bills of me in to me. But he was an Englishman. He every town in Spain! Ah, of me! in every town from Irun to Malaga!"

The wretched braggart! I knew now who he was. "You were at Carthagena," I said sternly, thinking of the old grayheaded general who had died at his post. He nodded. The momentary excitement faded quickly from his face, leaving him to appear again what he was-a man dirty, pallid, half famished. About my height, he wore also clothes, shabby and soiled indeed, but like mine in make and material. In his desperate desire for sympathy, for communion with some one, he had already laid aside any fear of me. When I asked him how he came to be in my cabin, he told

"I intended to ship from Valencia to night, thinking that, as she was bound for our friend upstairs. For myself, once on was right; they did not think anyone would venture back into the lion's jaws."

"But what will you do when we reach Carthagena?" I asked.

"Stay on board, and, if possible, go with this ship to Cadiz. From there I can easily get over to Tangier," he answered. It sounded feasible. "And where have

"Behind this sailcloth." He pointed to away between the floor and the lower berth. I opened my eyes.

"Ay!" he added, with a grimace, they are close quarters, but there is just room behind there for a man lying on his face. What is more, except your two bisday before yesterday."

"Then it was you who took the biscuits?" I said.

He nodded; then he fell back against my berth, all his strength gone out of him. For from behind us came another-a more emphatic answer. "You may take your oath to that, governor!" it ran; and briskly pushing aside the door and curtain, Sleigh the engineer, stood before us. "You may bet upon that, I guess!" he added, an ugly smile playing about his mouth and eyes.

The refugee's face changed to a sickly white, and his hand toyed feebly with the pistol, but he did not move. I think that we both felt we were in the presence of a stronger mind.

"You had better put that plaything away," said Sleigh. He showed no fear, but I observed that he was watching us narrowly. "A shot would bring the ship about your ears, my friend. There is no call for a long explanation. I took the governor here for you, but when he told me that someone was stealing his biscuits, thought I got the right pig by the ear, and five minutes outside this door have made it a certainty. Two thousand pesetas! Why, hang me if I should have thought, to look at you, that you were worth half the money!" he added, brutally.

The other plucked up spirit at this insult. 'Who are you? What do you want?" he cried, with an attempt at brayado.

"Precisely. What do I want?" replied the engineer, with a sneer. "You are right to come to business. What do I want? A hundred pounds. That is my price, mate, Fork it out and mum is the word. Turn rusty, and-" He did not finish the sentence, but, grasping his neck in both hands, pressed his thumbs upon his windpipe and dropped his jaw. It was a ghastly performance. I had seen a garotte, and I shuddered.

"You would not give the man up? Your own countryman?" I cried in horror.

"Would I not?" he answered ruthlessly. You will soon see, if he has not got the cash."

"A hundred pounds!" moaned the had completely unmanned. "I have not a hundred pesetas with me."

As it happened-alas! it has often happened so with me-I had but some three hundred pesetas, some twelve pounds odd. about me, nor any hope of a remittance way. Still I did what I could. "Look here," I said to Sleigh, "I can hardly believe that you are in earnest, but I will do this. I will give you ten pounds to be silent and let this man take his chance. It is no good to haggle with me," I added, because I have no more."

"Ten pounds!" he replied, derisively, when the police will give me eighty! am not such a fool."

"Better ten pounds as a gift than eighty

"Look here, mister," he answered, sternly: "do you mind your own business and let us settle ours. I am sorry for you, knocked out of his body by my descent upon | mate, that is a fact, but I cannot let the chance pass. If I do not get this money some one else will. I'll tell you what I will "Hallo! how do you come here?" I ex- do, though." As he paused, I breathed again, while the miserable man whose life was in the balance glanced up with rene wed hope. "I will lower my terms," he went

"If not," he answered, shrugging his shoulders—and I noticed that he laid his hand on his knife-"if you do not accept my terms before we are in port at Cartha-I said I was. Although I saw that he gena, I go to the first policeman and tell had a pistol half-concealed behind him, 1 him who is aboard. Those are my terms, somehow felt master of the position. His and you have until then to think about

With that he left the cabin, warily, and not easy to do much with a pistol without with his face to us to the last. Hateful and treacherous as he was-I loathed him so that I could scarcely meet his eyes-I could not help admiring his perfect coolness and courage, and his quick grasp of the men he had to do with.

For I felt when he was gone that we were a sorry pair. I suppose that my companion, bad as his case had seemed before, had yet cherished strong hopes of escape. Now he was utterly unmanned. He sat on the couch, his elbows on his knees, his head resting on his hands, the picture of despair. The pistol had disappeared into some pocket, and although capture meant death, I judged that he would let himself be taken without striking a blow.

My own reflections were far from being of a comfortable nature. The man grovelling there before me might deserve death. and pausing there that I might look at Sleigh Knowing the stakes, he and had gambled

two thousand pesetas for whoever takes me lost; moreover, he was a complete stranger had trusted me, he had spent-well, an hour, but it seemed many-in my company, and I shrank from the horror of seeing him dragged away to a violent death. My nature so revolted against it that I forgot what the consequences to myself of interference might be.

"Look here," I said, after a long interval of silence, "I will do what I can to help you. We shall not reach Carthagena until will capture and prosecute him." eight o'clock at the earliest. Something may turn up before that time. At the worst I have a scheme, though I set little store by it, and advise you to do the same. Put on these clothes in place of those you wear." I handed him a suit taken from my portmanteau. "Wash and shave. Take my passport and papers. It is just possible France, but they watched and searched all that if you play your part well they may the boats. I crept on board this one in the not identify you, and may arrest me, despite Carthagena, she would not be searched. I shore I shall have no difficulty in proving my innocence."

Not that I was without my misgivings. The Spanish civil guards have the name of giving but short shrift at times, and even at the best I might be punished for connivance at an escape. But to some extent trusted to my nationality; and for the rest, the avidity with which the hunted wretch you been since we left Valencia?" I asked. at my side clutched at the slender hope my offer held out to him, drove any last hesitaa long roll of spare canvas which was stowed tion from my mind. As long as I live l shall remember the scene which ensued. The gray light was beginning to steal through the port-hole, giving a sicklier hue to my companion's features, and making my own trembling fingers as I helped him to dress seem to myself strangely wan cuits I have had nothing to eat since the and thin. A heavy odor from the expiring lamp hung upon the air. The tumbled bedclothes, the ransacked luggage, the coats waying against the bulkheads to the music of the creaking timbers, formed an entour age deeply imprinted on the memory.

About seven o'clock 1 procured some coffee and biscuits and a little fruit, and fed him. Then I gave him my passport and papers, and charged him to employ himself naturally about the cabin. My own plan was to be out of the way, ashore or elsewhere, when Sleigh should spring his mine, and to trust my companion to return my lnggage and papers to my hotel at Malaga, until I reached which place I must take my chance. I may seem to have been playing a fine magnanimeus part, but, looking back now, I do not think that I believed for a moment that the police would be deceived.

A little after eight o'clock I went on deck, to find that the ship was steaming slowly in between the fortified hills that frown upon the harbor of Carthagena-a harbor so grand and spacious that in its amphitheatre of waters I fancy all the navies of the world might lie. For a time the engineer was not visible on deck. The steward had pointed out to me some of the lions-the deeply embayed arsenal, the distant fort, high perched on a hill, which the mutineers had seized, and the Governor's house over the gateway where the wounded general had died-and we were within a couple of hundred yards of the wharf, crowded with idlers and flocked with sentinels, when Sleigh came up from below.

Although the morning was fine and warm, he was wearing the pea-jacket which I had seen in the engine-room. He cast a spite ful glance at me, and then, turning away affected to busy himself with other matters. I think that he was ashamed of the work he had in hand. Bad as he was, I think

"Do we stay here all day?" I asked the steward.

"No. sepor, no. Hasta las diez solo I understood him to say. Only till ten o'clock, and it was close upon nine already. He explained that the town was yet so much disturbed that business was at a standwretched fellow, whom Sleigh's performance still. The San Mignel would merely land her passengers by boat and go on at once to Almeria, where much cargo awaited her. 'Here is the police-boat coming," he add-

Then the time has come too. I was quivering with excitement—and with some nearer than Malaga, whither I was on my thing else-a new idea! Darting from the steward's side, I flew down stairs, through the saloon and to my cabin, the door of which I dragged aside impatiently. "Give me my passport-my papers!" I cried, breathless with haste. "The police are

here!" The man-he was pretending to pack with his back to the door, but at my entrance rose with assumption of ease-drew heart. back. "Why, will you desert me too?" he muttered, his face working piteously. Will you betray me? Then, my God! I am lost!" and he flung himself upon th sofa in a paroxysm of terror.

Every moment was of priceless value This a conspirator, indeed! I had no patience with him. "Give them to me" cried impatiently, desperately, "I have an other plan. Do you hear?"

He heard, but he did not believe me. He was sure that my courage had failed me at the last moment. But-let this be written on his side of the account-he gave me the papers; it may be in pure generosity, it may be because he had not the spirit to re-

Armed with them I ran on deck almost as quickly as I descended. I found the position of things but slightly changed. The police-boat was now alongside. The officers in command, attended by two or three subordinates, were coming up the ladder. Close to the gangway Sleigh was standing evidently waiting for this group, But he had his eye en the saloon door also for I had scarcely emerged from the latter

when he stepped up to me. "Have you changed your mind, governor Are you going to buy him off?" he muttered, looking askance at me as I still moved

forward with him by my side. My answer took him by surprise. senor, no!" I exclaimed loudly and repeatedly-so loudly that the attention of the group at the gangway was drawn toward us. When I saw that this was effected, I stepped hastily in front of Sleigh, and before he had any clear notion of what I was doing, I was at the officer's side. "Sir," I said, raising my hat, "do you speak French?"

"Parfaitement, monsieur," he answered politely returning my salute. "I am an Englishman, and I wish to lay

an information," I said, speaking in French, As I had expected, he did not understand French. His baffled and perplexed face assured me of that. He tried to interrupt me, gentleman. but the courteous official waved him aside.

"This man here who is trying to shut my mouth is a smuggler of foreign watches," I resumed rapidly. "He has them about him now, and is going to take them ashore. They are in a number of pockets made for the purpose in the lining of his coat. I am connected with the watch trade, and my firm will give £10 reward to any one who

"I understand," replied the officer. And, turning to Sieigh, who, shut out from the dazzling set of teeth. Doubt gave way to knowledge of what was going forward, was fretting and fuming in a fever of distrust, Mrs. Doxstater's daughter's school friends. he addressed some words to him. He spoke in Spanish and quickly, and I could Clara had said. "And her father is rich not understand what he said. That it was to the point, however, the engineer's face betrayed. It fell amazingly on the instant. and he cast a vengeful glance at me.

That which followed was ludicrous from the police. He poured out a torrent of fluent Spanish, and emphatically denied, part of the coming vacation at Cleveland. it was clear, the charge; but, alas! ne cherished the coat-at which the police were making tentative dives--overmuch for an innocent man with no secret pockets about

"His "No, senor, no!" his "Por dios!" and "Madre de Dios!" and the rest were breath wasted. At a sign from the now grim-looking officer, two of the policemen deftly seized him, and in a twinkling, notwithstanding his resistance, had the thick coat off him, and were probing its recesses. It was the turn of the bystanders to cry 'Madre de Dios!' as from pocket upon pocket came watch after watch, until five dozen lay in sparkling rows upon the deck. I could see that there were those among the ship's company besides the culprit who gazed at me with little favor, but the eyes of the police officer twinkled with gratification as each second added to the rich prize. And that was enough for me.

Still I knew that all was not done ye and I watched keenly what was passing. Sleigh, taken into custody, had desisted from his disjointed prayers and oaths. I perceived, however, that he was telling a long story, of which I could make out little more than the word "Inglese," repeated more than once. It was his turn now. If he had not understood my French, neither could I understand his Spanish. And I noticed that the officer, as the story rolled on, looked at me doubtfully. I judged that the crisis had come, and I interfered. "May I beg to know, sir, what he says?" I asked courteously.

"He tells me a strange story, Mr. Englishman," was the answer; and the speaker eyed me with curiosity but not unfavorably "He says that Morrissey, the villainous Englishman-your pardon-who was at the bottom of the affair of last Sunday, has had the temerity to return to the scene of his crime, and is on this vessel!'

I shrugged my shoulders. "A strange story, Indeed!" I answered. "But it is for monsieur to do his duty. I am the only Englishman on board, as the steward will inform you; and for me, permit me to hand you my papers. Your prisoner wishes, no doubt, to be even with me!"

He nodded brusquely as he took the papers. That upon which I had counted happened. The engineer in his rage and excitement had not made his story plain. No one dreamed of his charge being aimed against another Englishman. The steward sullenly corroborated me when I said I was the only one on board, and so all who heard Sleigh-slightly befogged, perhaps by his Spanish, which, good enough for ordinary occasions, may have failed him here-did not doubt that this was a pure counter accusation preferred en ravanche.

No doubt the improbability of Morrissey' return had some weight with them. Then my credentials were ample and in order. Among them, too, a note for two hundred and fifty pesetas had somehow slipped. which had disappeared when they were handed back to me. Need I say after this how it ended, or, that, while the police officer bowed his courteous "Adios" to me, and his men gathered up the watches, and the crew scowled, the prisoner was removed by force to the boat, fairly foaming at the mouth, and screaming out to the last horrible threats which my ears were long in forgetting? I walked up and down the deck, brazening it out, but very sick at

However, the San Miguel, despite her engineer's mishap, duly left in half-an-hour -a nervous half-hour to me. With thankful heart I watched the fort-crowned nills about Carthagena change from brown to blue and blue to purple behind us, until at length they sank down in the distance.

But officers and men looked coldly or me and that evening at Almeria I took up bag and baggage and left the San Miguel. I had had enough of the thanks and more than enough of the company of my cabinfellow, whom I left where I found him -or nearly so-behind the sailcloth. I believe that he succeeded in making his escapenot that I have since seen him or heard from him, but fully a month later a friend of mine, staying at the Hotel de le Paz, at Madrid, was placed under arrest for some hours on suspicion of being Morrissey: so that the latter must at that time have been

## A Sketch From Life.

Mrs. Doxtater was returning, weak and ill, from Boston to her home in Cleveland. After being helped to her berth in the sleeping-car, she was glad to lie still, and was very grateful to the elderly young man who had changed his lower berth for the upper one Jack, her stepson, had been compelled to take for her, and which was in the section across the aisle. Jack would be in the next section, and her maid would be in the berth above her. Mrs. Doxtater was very easy in her mind. She hoped to fall asleep as soon as twilight set in. In the meantime her curtains were drawn back for the air, and she scanned the elderly young man opposite. His eyes were a timid blue There was a bare-looking spot on the top of his head, he wore a twinkling scarf-pin, and on one of his fingers was a conspicu ous ring. His lips were red, and his whisk

ers weedy. His clothes were blue flannel. He was man, but not what Mrs. Doxtater called a "I'd like to show you round the Hub. And

a seat with the elderly young man. She am, and that I'm all safe. This is my card" told the porter several times in a high-keyed but pleasant voice that she was booked for 'Sam'l H. Jackson, agent for Fuller & Fuller. No. 7. The elderly young man had the upface somewhere. In a moment the young endure a business in which I couldn't deal lady observed graciously to her vis-a-vis with gents." that it was a cool evening, and displayed a certainty. It was Edith Warren, one of "So generous, and so merry, mamma," enough to give her anything she wants. She's just a little loud, but it don't mean anything. She has four brothers who dote on her, and so she thinks the men must be all of them gentlemen." Jack had met enough. My heart was beating fast, but I this fascinating Edith when he went to could not suppress a smile as Sleigh, clasp- Janus for his sister the last commencement, ing the threatened coat about him, backed and he had war nly seconded the plea made by Clara, that she should be invited to spend

Such a lovely face would win attention from a mummy. The luxuriant brown hair swept away from the delicate cheeks in such heavy waves, the bluish-gray eyes were shaded by such long lashes, no one could blame the elderly young man for looking at her over the pages of The Advertiser. It and, rising, he went to the porter and was, too, difficult to read in such a poor light as that given by the ill-smelling lamps. Moreover, the young lady was disposed to talk, and announced her dislike of a long ourney. "Do you go far?" said the elderly young

man, with unfelgued interest.

"I should think so," replied the young lady, in that clear voice which could be heard so far that people at the remote parts of the car turned about to look at her. "I go to St. Louis. But I am used to travel-

Just then a luncheon was brought in to the elderly young man. The obsequious waiter set up the little table, spread upon it a dingy towel, and set out cold meats, bread. pickles, and a bottle of beer. What could the elderly young man do but ask his fair neighbor to share his meal! "No, thanks," she said. "Uncle John

used to be a sea captain, and he made me take a square meal at the station. He said it is a poor plan to leave port without provisions,"

Of course the elderly young man giggled at the wisdom of Uncle John, and inquired that used to hang in your room, only older about him.

"He lives in Boston, and goes every sumner to Nantucket, where he was born. Papa was born there, too, but I was born and raised in St. Louis. I went east for my health. I gained sixteen pounds. Mamma's friends are all in the east, and so are most of papa's. Mamma died last spring. It was a dreadful blow," and, drawing out a very black-edged handkerchief, Miss Edith wiped some genuine tears from her bright eyes.

"Yes, to be sure," said her neighbor, trying to look sympathetic. "I have no doubt. But we each one must come to it, you know. Ah, now I wish you would have something. It's very unsocial, you know. Let me give you some of this ale,' and he shook the squat stone bottle, and then poured out a foaming glass.

"I don't care if I do have some of your ale," said the beauty, and, drawing a silver cup from her travelling-bag, allowed it to be filled. Conversation became animated after this refreshment, and Jack Doxtater, who had returned from the smoking car, big beard and the bronze hue he had acquired in his trip from Paris were not sufficient disguise.

"I think the East is perfectly splendid," went on Miss Edith. "But I wouldn't self and see how it would work. He stepped like to live there. It is so poky. I mean, the folks are poky and slow."

" Now you are hurting my feelings. live in Boston," and the elderly young man twirled his moustaches. "I like the west for business and that sort of thing. But Boston is the place to live. In your place a man gets so dirty. Can't touch anything without getting grimy."

"Well, that's so. I reckon clothes last onger where it's clean. Seems like nothing wore out at Nantucket. But I get tired of my things, and like to have 'em gone so I can buy new. Papa gives me a good al-

lowance." "Did you have a pleasant summer at Nantucket?"

"I liked the bathing, but I don't like my Aunt Jane-she's Uncle John's wife. She cares so much for her family. Dear me, you'd think the Queen of England would feel proud to be related to her!"

"Have you ever been told that you reemble Mrs. Blank (Mrs. Blank was just then very much before the public)? I have never seen her, only her photographs, but you look like them remarkably.'

"Why, yes, people have said so, but don't approve of her exactly." "She is mighty popular though."

"Yes, to be sure. My brothers travel for a firm in Chicago, and we never know when they are to be home. My! I wouldn't marry a travelling man for anything."

"It's not so bad, not travelling isn't," said the elderly young man, nursing his leg and looking the young lady over coolly. "But probably so handsome a young person as you can choose what she wants.'

Miss Edith blushed and bridled, and her neighbor continued:-"1 have no doubt you left some young men mumping back there at Nantucket."

"Yes-I left half a dozen." And the elderly young man laughed.

Deadly chills ran down Jack Doxtater's pack. He had paid Miss Edith particular attention the brief time he was with her. Could this be the girl he had compared to a goddess, and whom he had hoped to win | sued the even tenor of his way. - Texas for his wife? His lips grew cold. His Siftings. fingers shook. He longed to fall upon that elderly young man and pitch him out of the window, though reason told him he was not to blame. "I could live in any city of any conse

quence in the United States if I had been a mind to," said the girl, regardless of clearness of expression. "I always have lots of attention."

The elderly young man stretched out his evidently a quiet and kind-hearted little you'd come to Boston and live," he said. the recipe free of charge.

ah, so would Mrs. Jackson-my wife. I'm At Springfield a tall and very beautiful proud of my wife. Yes, I always wire her young lady entered the car, and was given every evening, so she knows just where I -he bent forward, offering the pasteboardwholesale tobacco. It's a good business. per berth for No. 7. The invalid looked at Everybody smokes, no matter what the the new-comer with unusual interest, for times are, and I only meet gents. That's she was quite sure that she had seen that | what I like about the business. I cou'do't

> Miss Edith received the card somewhat coldly, but Mr. Jackson did not seem to observe that, and continued: -"It was a lucky accident that gave me such a pleasant evening. A sick lady had the upper of this section, and, as she couldn't get up the steps, I took this and let her have my berth." "I call it cheeky to ask any one to give

> up a lower berth," said Miss Edith, forgetting to be cold in the pleasure of giving her opinion, and quite regardless of the fact that the invalid was within hearing. "1 wouldn't do such a thing!" Jack Doxtater's face crimsoned under its

heavy thatch.

"Perhaps you have never had the misfortune to be obliged to travel when you were ill," suggested Mr. Jackson, languidly. "Of course, for a well man to ask another to give up the place he has telegraphed for would be cheeky, but for a sick lady it is quite different. Then I like an upper," ordered him "to put up No. 7 lively." Movement of some sort was necessary to

Jack Doxtater, and he went to the watercooler. "You missed a good deal, you know,"

said Mr. Jackson, who was lounging near. Regular rattler, that young lady. Handsome as a picture, but I like the shy ones best myself."

Jack knew that Mr. Jackson had no disespectful thoughts of Miss Edith, and that she had invited and encouraged the conversation, but he could not restrain a growl. She is not accustomed to the ways of the world." "My, no," said Mr. Jackson, blithely,

and thinking this stranger very sully 'She's as fresh as a cabbage. A little too free, though, for my style." A week later Clara Doxtater received

etter from her old friend. "When I was returning home from th

east I saw two people on the cars who ooked so much like your mother and stepbrother I thought I must speak to them. I have never seen your mother only her pic ture, but the sick lady was like the thoto ard sallow. I never saw such haughty folks as they were, though; I should as soon expect a bow from Bunker Hill monument as from the man. I will surely come to see you this summer when you set the time." Judge Doxtater and family went to Cali-

fornia that summer, and, somehow, Miss Warren never quite understood how, her acquaintance ceased with her old friend. Clara shed a good many tears over it, and Mrs. Doxtater made many anxious excuses for the girl to Jack, but he always shook his head. "No," he would say, "I will not have my sister know a young girl too free in manner for a tobacco drummer." and this settled the matter. - Christian Union.

## The Tenor's Sweet Revenge.

He was a tenor singer noted for the sweetess of his voice, and consequently a favorte with the public. This was gratifying to him, but encores grew tiresome after a time and he began to consider it unfair that he should be compelled to perform double work very night that he sang. He thought t things over until he waxed wroth.

One day while promenading the principal street of the city where he was singing, he thought he would do a little encoring himinto a hat store, found the proprietor, whom he recognized as a patron of the opera, and asked him the price of a silk hat. "Seven dollars," was the reply

The tenor relected one and paid for it, and then he shouted, "Encore!"

"What do you mean?" asked the prcprietor in amazement. " Repeat the hat," said the tenor.

"Certainly, sir," said the proprietor, handling down another, an exact dupli-The man with a voice picked them both

up and started for the door. "Hold on there!" cried the batter, "you aven't paid for that other hat." "I got it on an encore," explained the

"An encore?" "Yes, it's an encore hat. I paid for one and then I called for an encore and got it. That's all right.

"But we don't do business that way, "You oblige us to, though." "Explain." "Tres volontiers. You were at the

pera last night, were you not?" "Yes, I was there; but I don't see what that has to do with your getting a hat for noth-

"Listen. You paid to hear the opera sung?" "Certainly I did. I'm no deadhead.

S'pose we call the two hats-" "Don't call them yet. You didn't pay o hear that opera sung twice, did you?" " How absurd! Certainly not. What do

you say to \$12 for the two-" "Say nothing until I get through. I am the tenor of that opera troupe. Nearly every aria that I sang I was required to repeat, and if I am not mistaken you yelled encore louder than anyone else. Metaphorically speaking, you were getting two hatsand this caps the climax-for the price of

one: see?" The latter did see, and he wanted to make the singer a present of a hat to set the matter even, but he declined it, bowed and pur-

Catarrh Cured. A clergyman after years of suffering from

that loathsome disease Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a recipe which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, legs and yawned. He was tired. "I wish 83 Warren St., New York City, will receive WHAT A FAKIR IS.

An Old Veteran of the Fraternity Reveal the Secrets of His Trade.

"It is pretty hard to tell sometimes just what a fakir is. So said an old veteran of the fraternity to a New York Evening World reporter the

other day. "Some people seem to think that a fakle

plan of operation being to rob people so in geniously that they like it. "But the whole-souled, high-bred gentle.

men of our profession are merely a fly lot of street merchants who buy an article for ten cents and sell it for one dollar. Of course it is a kind of robbery. Nobody denies that But we are all robbers.'

Having delivered himself of this elaborate definition of his associates the old-timer lighted a new eigar and proceeded:

"I remember a funny experience which came under my observation when I was doing the West some years ago. I was young in the business then, but I had a snap I used to work the cities with

The hotel I was stopping at in Chicago was filled with fakir boarders, and next to my room was a young fellow who used to walk around on crutches. He always car ried a sad face with him and made a good living by seating himself in a conspi public place with a stock of cheap lead pencils which he sold to sympathetic pur "One day I returned to the hotel a little

later than usual, and, going to my room, heard a fearful racket coming from the next apartment. I thought the house was coming down, but, upon investigation found the lame fakir doing a song and dance with as much gusto and ease as a professional minstrel man. He explained to me that he was only straightening our his leg. "Do you know it was once a custon with the candy-butchering department of

a road circus to buy up all the three-cent ieces they could get hold of?" said the fakir once more. "Well, it was, my boy, and I'll tell you, whenever a three-cent iece would go for a dime, the butcher always made seven cold cents out of the "Farmers who came to the country town to see the circus, and always bought

glass of rosy red lemonade, were the peo-ple taken in by this racket. While I don't believe in any such methods as these, I am not averse to giving the people the razzledazzle for an enormous profit. Got some thing now that I seil to merchants. Cost me thirty-eight cents. Get one dollar for it every time. Robbery, ain't it?" THE PECULIAR PEOPLE.

They Establish Their Right to Live and Die Without Medical Advice.

England has a curious sect known as the Peculiar People, and their peculiarity concians as a sin. In case of sickness they depend upon the prayer of faith, anointing with oil and probably hygienic measures death of a child occurs among these people t has been customary for the government to step in and prosecute the parents on the charge of neglect. The Pall Mall Gazette says of these prosecutions: "When juries were first called upon to sit in judgment upon the victims of the prayer and anoint ing oil mode of treatment, they promptly returned verdicts of manslaughter and the Peculiar People were cast into prison as martyrs for their faith. With them, as with most persons of that temper, imprisonment only stiffened their resolution. The struggle has gone on for years, but ly the Peculiar People triumphed, the enemy hauled down his flag, and capitulated at discretion-or in other words a British jury formally placed on record its convic tion that it was useless to c the Peculiar People any longer." The said mother questioned by the coroner

We believe in warm water and firmels but nothing else." The child was select to rickets, had been ill from birth, and died when eleven months old from convulsions The post-mortem doctor thought he might have done something for the case if he had een called, but the jury vindicated the right of the Peculiar People to their own religious and medical notions. Mall Gazeite comments thus: "When once people are stubborn enough to convince the ordinary man that it is no use tortus enlarged. Almost all our liberties have een won in this fashion. The scientific frontier between the authority of the State and the rights of the individual is perpetually in dispute, and it is only when the individual defies the State to do its worst, and proves that he is willing to take the consequence, and then do it again, and to keep on doing it again until the State gets tired of sending him to prison, that the individual's claim to consideration gains any recognition. Every such victory gained by men who put a conscience to their work is an encouragement to all who care for individual liberty as against ever-encroaching authority, to pluck up courage to push still further forward the boundary line of free

## NERVOUS DISORDERS.

To Neglect Them Is Not Only Foolish Bit Absolutely Criminal

In a lecture delivered before the India trial Educational Association which metin New York a few months ago, the eminent Dr. William A. Hammond said: "It is well for us to know that the eno-

tions cause more unhappiness and crine than any other function of the brain. Iuman beings are governed by their emotions. and it is well that they should be, thoughit is emotions that wear away the brain. It is the emotions such as anxiety, fear, serow and love. I consider that eight hours are sufficient for a man to use his brain, e-cause if he exceeds that time he becomes nervous and fretful, and an exhaused brain is an irritable brain. You may not feel the evil effects of the stress of bain work at the time, but you will soone or later, when it will be too late. The sen that work at night with their brains arethe ones that expose themselves to danger and death, which will surely come unless the great strain on the mind is lightened.

" Any man that neglects the first wrn ing of a brain or nervous system aat becoming exhausted, overtaxed or about to break down, is not only a fool but a criminal. These signs are not many, but they tell the story of coming an gers only too plainly. Headache, sleepiss ness, irritability of temper, neuralgic pens about the head and heart, unrefresful sleep, nervous dyspepsia, dull eyes, heviness of the head and stupid feeling ater meals, worry about trifles, unreasonale anger, tingling and numbness in the lims, cold feet and hands, flushed face and byn ing ears, palpitation of the heart, and iregglar, weak and unsteady pulse. When ou note these symptoms beware; the brain nd. nerves are about to break down, and it my be insanity, perhaps death. Surprising Want of Tact.

Nanine and Alphonse were chatting rily about the coming nuptials. "How h tertaining that cottage at Dijon, my dear she exclaimed, "and the sweet little co riage, and the silver of your mother on the mahogany table and—" "My own does not mention me," broke phonse. "Ah, wait till I get through," ad she cpatted him under the chin as a rambled on, "and the good donkey to the

me to the village, and-" But Alphore

had left the room. A Great Showing of Hands. All who want the post-office let them hod ip their hands.

THE CON In southern

Jan

He'd skinne Not a word When he kill

He claimed h bears a He used to b him very He claimed in he was v No boa-const

In fighting his No jaguar co He made t And pulver z

Just then his If you'd come The way she She pulle

Λ Extraordin Faith

A Man-Fish Three l At one o'cle board the

paraiso from body on the We had only scarcely dis I could see I had scar floater rais under the s arm as a sig to us. The s was queer e much more seen the na

the speed th like a yawl of him, and his way, too and coolly o "The Am answered the Want any "Yes, we'l tain. "Very well.

They threw on deck, the clothes and Bome grub he He refused dr better when eating, he " My name glish brig Sa a boat or fas you. Give me

Yes, sir. " A matter "At sea?" "Yes, sir."
"How did y

" Said goodoverboard, an heved his man would b pel truth, as v overboard, as A man-fish never was a n a merman. He was with crew and of five, but his i the fish prince some kinds o ing to tire his and no shark was a quoc agrees with I that every st and can be pr Our carpen

leg, and who was pitch crests seen lashed, and a cup of cof Finch strip went ove among us t and when heavily as street dry land. In go overboard and yet he ne I stated tha proved this themselves, w by, but they ar

big hamme

ocean. The tr fish, except whaler is enga out, and is d your real m seen them twe up and and evidently are the demo upon a raft an and who seem of a lance. W west of Conshore, and Fin bition. We ha were just ho piece to heis onster shar came up aster his dorsal fin ee every incl

give you a chill When Finch lered him to go rishing to lose ntil the officers then went ov great splash he crew and a

coked up and l

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Regulate The Bowels.

Costiveness deranges the whole sys-tem and begets diseases, such as

Sick Headache,

Dyspepsia, Fevers, Kidney Diseases,

Tut's Pills produce regular habit of body and good digestion, without which, no one can enjoy good health.

Sold Everywhere.

A NECESSITY UPON EVERY FARM

Economy, Exactness and Carefulness

his produce before he sells it, and also what he buy

As a matter of economy there is nothing that will

many rom providing themselves with them, and

they are thus at the mercy of every dishonest party

they may do business with. One of the very best

ufactured by the Chicago Scale Co., and for the

makes of scales now on the market are those mar

benefit of those who read the FARMER we have ar

ranged with that company to supply orders sent

through us at a great reduction. The prices are so low that the saving of loss on a load of wheat, pork,

wool, poultry or butter, will pay the entire cost.

Every farmer should have the means of weighing

Bilious Colic, Malaria, etc.

raternity Reveals ell sometimes just of the fraternity to

1889.

orld reporter the think that a fakir etimes he is; his o rob people so inhigh-bred gentle.

merely a fly lot of an article for ten ollar. Of course, obody denies that

if of this elaborate tes the old-timer rocceded: experience which ion when I was I was , but I had a snap

g at in Chicago iers, and next to w who used to He always car. and made a good of cheap lead ympathetic pur-

he hotel a little

ng to my room, ming from the the house was investigation, ng a song and He explained traightening out department of

d of?" said the it was, my boy, er a three-cent e, the butchers cents out of the he country town ways bought were the peo-While I don't ople the razzle-

offit. Got some-erchants. Cost t one dollar for PEOPLE.

ght to Live and I Advice.

peculiarity conckness they do ong these people the government parents on the "When juries it in judgment yer and anoint east into prison With them, 28 emper, impris-

mphed, the en and capitulated words a British to c was s ject ught he might case if he had indicated the to their own ns. The Pall

"When once to convince the scientific y of the State nly when the to take the again, and to he State gets i, that the inion gains any ory gained by care for indi-

e to push still ERS. Foolish Bat e the Indus

which metin at the eno-ss and crime brain. Eu-eir emotions, be, though it he brain. It ty, fear, sar-eight hours he becomes exhausted ou may not oss of brain, l sooner or The nen

dangerand unless the ened. first wonot only a gns are not coming din-, sleeplesrefreshul the limbs, and burnand irreg-

brain and "How and my dear ? little of her to o 'My life so bke in Aingh," at in as a sty to tare Alphon e

THE CONQUEROR CONQUERED. ploody cannibal; ne'd skinned and tanned the crocodile and found him very tanable; Not a word of fear he'd uttered, not a word and

Jan. 26, 1889.

bears and lions suitable; He used to boot the grightly bear, and found

In fighting hippopotami, he said he was invin-

No jaguar could make him wince, because he wasn't winceable; He made the ramping elephant no longer recognizable,
And pulverized the roaring bull, and found him

Just then his wife came in and said: "I'd think find him very tendable."
The way she took him by the ear will make this poem readable; She pulled him out and led him home, and

found him very leadable.
-S. W. Fors, in Yankee Blade.

A GOOD STORY.

Extraordinary Exploits of a Sailor Faithfully Recounted.

A Man-Fish Who Could Swim at Sea Three Days at a Time with Ease and Whom Sharks Wouldn't Bite.

At one o'clock in the afternoon of June 1, 1859, I was in the crow's nest or lookout a board the New England whaler Yankee o from the Juan Fernandez Islands ody on the lee bow, and half a mile away.

I had scarcely hailed the deck when the floater raised his head, kicked his feet under the surface, and after waving his arm as a signal, he began swimming down to us. The sight of a man out at sea, provided with nothing whatever to float him, was queer enough, but there wessomething much more queer in store for us. I have in the water, but I never saw any thing like the speed this floater made as he came down to us. He just smoked through the water like a yawl with her sail set to a stiff breeze. All the men mustered forward to get sight his way, took a long survey of our craft, "What ship is that ?"

"The American whaler, Yankee Land," answered the mate.

"Want any hands ?" "Yes, we'll ship you," replied the cap-

"Very well, sir-I'll come aboard." They threw him a rope and he soon stood on deck, the only unconcerned person on the ship. He asked for a chew of tobacco, wrung the water out of his clothes and when the cook brought him some grub he did not appear over hungry. He refused dry clothes, saying that he felt better when damp, and when he had finished eating, he explained:
"My name is Tom Finch. I quit the En-

glish brig Saxon two days ago. I can steer a boat or fasten to a whale with the best of you. Give me a lay and let me turn to."
"You quit the Saxon two days ago?" queried the Captain.

"Where was she?"

" A matter of fifty miles to the north-

Yes, sir.

There wasn't a man in the ship who beheved his story. Indeed, what intelligent man would believe it? And yet it was gospel truth, as we discovered when we reached Valparaiso. The Saxon was there, and half a dozen of her crew had seen him go

A man-fish had come aboard of us. There never was a mermaid, but he certainly was a merman. He was next to amphibious. He was with us for sixteen months, and during that time was the wonder of our erew and of every other crew we met. He was a stalwart, good-looking chap of thirtywas a stalwart, good-looking chap of thirty-five, but his interior may have been built on the fish principle. He swam as swiftly as some kinds of fish, and that without seem-ing to tire him. He could not be drowned, and no shark would bite him. I said he was a queer man. The reader probably agrees with me. I give my word and honor that every statement I shall make is true,

and can be proved true. Our carpenter was laid up with a broken leg, and when Finch announced that he could use tools he became carpenter temperarily. After we left Valparaiso, no nger doubting the story of his two days' longer doubting the story of his two days float, he gave us a marvelous exhibition of his skill as a swimmer. In running back to the south we struck the fag end of a cyclone and got a terrible sea. Our big ship was pitched about like a pea, and the waves walled up on us now and then until their crests seemed to tower fifty feet above the rail. Every thing was lashed and double lashed, and the cook could not make us even a cup of coffee for twenty hours. While we were lying to and hanging on for life Finch stripped to his shirt and pants and went overboard for a lark. The best man among us would have been drowned in five minutes. He was in the water two hours, and when he came out he did not puff as heavily as a man who had run across the street. A hundred times in those two hours we thought he was lost, but he had no more fear for himself than as if he was on dry land. In the sixteen months I saw him go overboard as many as fifty times, in all sorts of weather, and by day and by night,

I stated that no shark would bite him. He proved this fact a thousand times over. Harbor sharks, for reasons best known to themselves, will sometimes pass a swimmer by, but they are small fry compared to the big hammer-heads and white sharks of midocean. The true man-eater is not a shore fish, except in tropical waters. When a whaler is engaged in cutting in and trying out, and is drifting off before the wind, your real man-cater cappears. I have seen them twenty-five feet long, barnacled up and ss-grown like ancient whales, and evidently a hundred years old. These are the demons of the deep, who will rush upon a raft and upset it or tear it to pieces, and who seem to feel no pain from the prick of a lance. We got a whale to the southwest of Conception, a hundred miles off shore, and Finch gave us his first exhibition. We had an eighty-barrel fish lashed head and tail to our starboard side, and were just hooking on to the first blanketpiece to hoist away, when three or four monster sharks appeared. The one who came up astern was of such size that the men called out in amazement. He lay with his dorsal fin above water, and we could see every inch of him. It was enough to give you a chill to note his wicked eyes and his awful mouth.

and yet he never met with an accident.

When Finch saw this shark he said he would drive him away. The Captain ordered him to go about his business, not wishing to lose a man, but Finch waited hntil the officers were off their guard, and then went overboard off the lee bow with a great splash. There was a wild cry from the crew and a rush with ropes, but Tom looked up and laughed and swam around

the stern of the ship. The big man cater had backed off about twenty feet at the splash, In southern archipelagoes he'd fought the but two others, almost as large, had come up on the quarters, and there lay three of the wickedest fish in the Atlantic Ocean. Every body shouted and gestured, and half not a syliable,
When he killed the Bengal tiger, and he found

a dozen ropes'-ends were thrown to Tom,
but he would not mind us. He suddenly sank below the surface and made a bee line for the big fish, and to my surprise, the old He claimed his strength was very great, for bears and lions suitable;

If or the big hish, due to escape the collision.

It is truth to the letter that Tom Finch

him very bootable;

He claimed in kill ng monstrous snakes that

drove every one of those monsters away
from the ship, and for an hour he padhe was very capable,
No bea-constrictor could escape, for he was

dled about in the water and was unharmed. In the course of a couple of hours the big shark returned. piece of 'blubber was tied up in an old coat and dropped overboard, and he made a dash of a hundred feet and bolted it down like a flash. He then took up his station off our quarter, and not over thirty feet away, and the sailor mounted the rail and made a long leap right at him. The shark went off

Once when we were in the harbor of Honolulu, Tom gave a public exhibition, and at it quite commendable
If you'd come and 'tend the baby; and you'll least 5,000 people saw him swim about among the sharks just outside the surf. Several dogs were thrown to them to be de-voured, and gallons of blood were poured on the water to excite them, but never a one came within five feet of the sailor. He had no peculiar odor about him that we could detect, and why the sharks feared him

> Among Tom's adventures was his escape from the Greek pirates of the Ægean Sea a couple of years before he joined our ship. I give this because every particular of it is a matter of official record. He was one of the crew of an Italian brig making a voyage to Constantinople, and on the return, while becalmed among the islands at the mouth rying twenty men each, pulled out from one of the islands and attacked them. There were thirteen men on the brig, and though poorly armed, they gave the pirates a hot fight before the vessel was carried by boarding. When Tom saw that all was lost he hid himself away, and was not discovered until the brig had been towed into a cove. The Greeks had cooled off then, and instead of cutting his throat they took him ashore to make a slave of him. The island was the rendezvous of a bad gang, and it seemed that a portion of them were away on an expedition. For this reason the brig was pulled into the cove, which had very deep water, anchored stem and stern, and her overhauling was deferred until the

> other party should return.
>
> Tom was the sole survivor of the crew, and he was treated like a dog. He had a smattering of the language, and he was told that any effort of his to escape would be rewarded by burning alive. Nevertheless, on the second night of his stay he stole away from his hut to the water, swam off to the brig, boarded her by the fore chains, and finding the two men on the anchor watch fast asleep, he brained them with a capstan bar. The cable at the stern was of hemp and easily cut. The other was of chain, and Tom managed to slip it just as the tide turned. The brig was outside of all the small craft, and, as the night was dark, no one saw her drift away. Drift she did, however, aided by a fortunate breeze, and next morning she was sighted and boarded by a British man-of-war heading up from Crete. The Italian Government made the Greeks pay a good round sum for the outrage, and Tom got money enough out of it to have kept him all his days had he been a landsman.

He quit our ship with more fuss than he had entered it. For sixteen months he seemed perfectly content, and was well up to his work. Then the owners at home got to his work. Then the owners at home got into trouble and had to sell out, and we hauled into Rio Janeiro one day to find a new deal on hand. We were paid off and a goes to the hands of the inspector. An axe new captain put in charge, and such of the men as wished to go were shipped for a new cruise in a clean ship. Most of us signed articles, though none of us liked the new captain. It was curious that he and Tom Finch took a strong dislike to each other at first sight, but the sailor had signed and would not desert. We had only got Consequently "How did you quit?"

"Said good-bye to my watch and jumped overboard, and have been floating ever since."

There wasn't a man in the ship who be
"And would not desert. We nad only got well outside when the new captain made us a speech. We had made an average cruise up to this date, and the ship was in good condition all the way around, but he quality of the steel does so by hammering would not have come up to the mark had he not insulted and abused us. We had a call aft, and I remember how ugly he looked as he surveyed us for a moment as an overseer looks over his slaves, and then

"You infernal lot of sojers and lobscouses, there's a new deal aboard this ship and I want you to understand it on the go off! There's to be no more sojering and picnicking. There's to be no more gamming between cabin and fo'castle. If we have a man aboard whom the sharks won't bite he'd better look out for me! I will bite him if he doesn't walk chalk! There's got to be discipline aboard, and the quicker you come to it the better for your lazy carcasses! Go forward! D'ye hear me? Go forward and go to work, or I'll be among

Almost every captain gives a crew that sort of talk. The average master looks upon his men as below the brute creation. He thinks it necessary to brag and bluster and threaten to let them know the wide difference between them. He had made a break for Tom, who had entered as a boatsteerer, and every man of us foresaw

came. Several of the men had been brutally knocked about without excuse, and one day as we were on whaling ground and Tom was placing his boat in order, Captain Locke took occasion to find a deal of fault. It was plain to all of us that he was seeking a fuss, and that he was bent on stirring Tom up. He kept at it until he roused himself to fury and struck the sailor. We knew Tom would never stand that, nor did he. He squared off and felled the captain like an ox, and during the confusion he took refuge in the cabin, and barricaded the door and armed himself. Wasn't the old man howling mad when he came to. He issued all sorts of orders, but took precious good care not to

expose himself to Tom's fire. The sailor held the cabin for three days, allowing the crew to move about as they pleased, but watching to fire upon the captain if he exposed himself. On the third night, when we were a good hundred miles off Cape Frio, he dropped out of one of the stern ports into the open sea, and the first we knew of it we heard him laughing as he swam away. Six months later we had a "gam" with the Scotch whaler Janet, and the men told us that they picked Tom up when he had been affoat three days, and landed him, several weeks later, at Bahia. - N. Y. Sun.

A Collection of Pens. A man in Denver, Col., named Lyon, got an idea some years ago that it would be a tine thing to collect all the odd-shaped pens he could find, so he started in and to-day he has a lot comprising over seven hundred different varieties. About twelve different metals are represented in the collection. Then there are a number of wooden pens and a lot of odd quills. The collection embraces specimens from England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and other European countries, besides America and Canada. There are pens pointed fine enough to make lines of microscopic delicacy, and others in-tended for men who use the first personal pronoun a great deal in their correspondence. Some are in shaps like shovels, others resemble a section of stovepipe, and others are delicate and diminutive.

Signals of Railroad Men. Red signifies danger. Green signifies caution, go slowly. White signifies safety. Green and white signifies stop at flag sta tions for passengers or freight. One cap or torpedo on rail means stop immediately. Two caps or torpedoes on rail

out for danger signal.

HOW AXES ARE MADE.

Pittsburgh Factory. How Steel Is Suddenly Transformed Into the Rugged Woodsman's Favorite Tool -The Welding, Tempering and

Grinding Processes. Externally there is nothing in the least attractive about a great axe manufactory, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch. The principal building is a long, low, dingy structure utterly devoid of paint or ornament. Not until the visitor gets inside and begins to take an inventory of his surroundings does he begin to be impressed by the greatness of the works. A glance into the engineroom, whence motive-power is supplied to the various departments, shows that the quantity of machinery must be enormous. The engine is a stately piece of mechanism, majestic in its movements and gigantic in its proportions. The fly-wheel is forty-two inches in the run and twenty-eight feet in diameter, supplying continually a force equal to four hundred-horse power and

capable of much more. As one enters the main workshop a noise equal to that made by a score or more of heavy freight trains falls upon the ear. This place is full of huge machines, glowing furnaces and busy workmen. But the most noticeable thing is the ceaseless clatter, which only subsides in one quarter to break out with renewed force in another. A few minutes of watching, however, shows that the confusion is apparent rather than real. The work progresses steadily, methodically and orderly. At one side of the room man is thrusting into a furnace straight, flat pieces of bar iron, which a minute or two later become perfectly shaped axes, entirely complete with the exception of the blade. How is the metal so suddenly

transformed? Let us see.

The glowing bars leave the furnace and are taken to a powerful and somewhat complicated machine, which performs upon them four distinct operations-shaping the metal to form the upper and lower parts of the axe, then the eye, and finally doub-ling the piece over so that the whole can be welded together. A workman stands by, seizing the partially fashioned pieces one after another with a pair of tongs and hammering the lower edges together. Next the iron is put in a powerful natural-gas furnace and heated to a white heat. Taken out, it goes under a tilt ham-mer and is welded together in a second. This done, one blow from the "drop" and the poll of the axe is completed and firmly welded. Two crews of men are doing this class of work, and each crew can make 1,500

axes per day.

When the axe leaves the drop there is some superfluous metal still adhering to the edges and forming what is technically known as a "fin." To get rid of this fin the axe is again heated in a furnace and then taken in hand by a sawyer, who trims the ends and edges. This operation is most a glass in front of him to protect his eves from the sparks which fly off by hundreds as the hot metal is pressed against the rapidly revolving saw. The iron part of the axe is now complete.

The steel for the blade, after being heated, is cut by machinery and shaped with a die. It is then ready for the welding departments. A groove is cut in the edge of the iron, the steel for the blade in-serted, and the whole firmly welded by machine hammers. Next comes the operation of tempering. The steel portion of the axe is subjected to a good many rigid tests be-fore it is pronounced perfect. The steel must be of the required temper, the weight of all axes of the same size must be uniform; all must be ground akke, and in various other ways conform to an estab-

Consequently the different inspectors who pass judgment on the axe after each the blade and striking the edge to ascertain whether it be too brittle or not. An axe that breaks during the test is thrown

aside to be made over. Before the material of an exe is in the proper shape it has been heated five times. including the tempering process, and the axe when finished has passed through the hands of about forty workmen, each of whom has done something toward perfecting it. The English workmen, I am told, have a very different way of making axes. There one operative begins the work, puts the metal through all the intermediate processes and finishes the tool himself. Division of labor and improved machinery give the American manufacturer great advantages. Axes are exported from this country in large quantities.

The axe, with the iron and steel work finished, goes to the grinding department. Here about fifty huge grindstones, turned by steam-power, are arranged in rows along the two sides of the room. The workman runs a wooden handle through the eve of the axe, holds the tool upon the stone, and how the sparks fly! He grinds the poll on the sides, ends and edges, until each is perfectly smooth, then turns his attention to the blade, upon which he puts a fine, sharp edge. When the grinding is done the axes go to the polishing department and are applied to emery-wheels until they shine all over like silver. The side of a bright, new axe would make no mean substitute for a mirror. Next the name of the manufacthead of the axe by a sort of steel-engraving

A steel plate with the inscription upon it is coated with ink and from it an impression is taken on paper. The paper is then applied to the axe and the ink transferred to the latter. Acid is then put on to eat away the metal and leave the inscription in proper shape. The axes are now painted and hung on big drums, several hundred on each drum, to dry. They are next packed in wooden boxes ready for shipment. A trap door is opened in the floor and the cases are run down a slide into a freight-car waiting below to receive them. The finest axes are put up in small paper boxes, only one axe in each box, as carefully as i they were gloves or stationery, instead of simple tools for the use of the rugged woodsman. The paper boxes are then packed in wooden cases like the others.

DON'T PAY YOUR TAILOR. A Fashion That Will Be Favorably Received by the Dude Fraternity.

A Fifth avenue tailor who makes clothes for ultra-fashionables at fancy prices was talking a short time ago about the difficulty he had in collecting from a man about town, says the New York Sun.

"He is worth the money," said he; "his income is large, and he would come right down with the cash if I should sue him; but I don't dare to sue him, you see, and he knows I don't. As it is, the balance is only about \$400, and what's that to the yearly profit I've made out of him these last eight years? No, sir, I can much better afford to lose that than to appear as plaintiff in a suit in court.

"Do you know, few people pay me cash I don't expect it. No matter who orders clothes here, I expect to give six months credit, and confidently expect to be asked to extend up to two and a half years. This is the price of having a fashionable trade. The high prices I charge don't more than make up the large sums I lose altogether, pay the interest on the capital I have out to my customers, and leave a fair profit on my

"Do you know that it is considered the means reduced speed immediately and look proper thing in awfully swell circles to owe out for danger signal.

proper thing in awfully swell circles to owe one's tailor! No! Well, Lassure you it is

by one of London's howling swells, a man with fifty thousand a year. He owed all the swell tailors of London. He let the bills What a Reporter Saw in a Large run for years in some cases, and rather put himself in the way of duns. He used to drawl the story of how this tailor and that was 'bawing me to death, don't you know,' among his club friends. In no time all the swells in town were doing the same thing, till now, I assure you, it takes a big capital to run a swell tailor shop in London. Of course the fashion caught on this side. There are lots of men in this town who spend piles of money a year, live in the most expensive fashion, and pay cash as they go to every body except their tailor. It is a matter of honor with them to meet every obligation on time. But it is a matter of fashion to owe their tailor. You see the fashionable tailor has a hard course to steer. I get angry when I think that I don't dare to sue some men I know. For instance, you see that man there? Do you know him?"

"Why, isn't that -" began the visitor "Don't name him," interrupted the tailor. "He is known from end to end of this country, as intimately in Washington as in New York. He is an astute and successful politician, a patron of the race tracks and the owner of fine horses, the pet of clubs and society, a wealthy man and the son of a wealthy man. That man has just ordered several hundred dollars' worth of clothes from me. I don't dare either to refuse him or to sue him for his existing indebtedness. It may surprise you to know that though he has dealt here for years, he owes me a great. deal more than he has paid on account, and it is over a year since he has paid a single

WHY GIRLS CHEW GUM. Information Gathered by an Enterprising

Chicago Reporter, In spite of the manifold warnings of physicians; in spite of the fact that the shape of Cupid's bow is changed; and in spite of all the contemptuous and sarcastic remarks which are constantly appearing in the papers, gum-chewing in this country is rapidly on the increase.

Two-thirds of the girls, be they pretty or otherwise, that one meets on the highways of this city are either working their jaws for all they are worth or have a small lump tucked away in some obscure corner of the mouth and give it a gentle squeeze between the teeth when they are sure of being unobserved.

Gum-chewing is less disgusting than

tobacco-chewing.

And if it becomes a natural habit, as it seems likely to do, we may comfort ourselves that the gum-chewing American is far preferable to the snuff-dipping Mexican.
Women are told over and over again: "O, if you could only see what the stuff is made of you wouldn't think of putting it in your

And if cigarette-smokers could only see what these little paper-incased articles are made of they, too, would hesitate somewhat before smoking them. Thus the woman can give tit for tat and come out of the argument with flying colors.

And gum-chewing is not as exclusively confined to the female sex as is smoking to the male, for many men use gum to help still the craving for tobacco, thus jumping from the frying-pan into the fire, perhaps. True, gay young women are lately becom-

ing somewhat addicted to the use of the weed, claiming that if men have the right to put their feet on the mantel and make a room blue with smoke why should they be denied the privilege, since it has such a soothing effect on the temper? And if women can find any thing that has a salutary effect upon their tempers what folly to deprive them of it! Why do women chew gum? You do not

know and even the chewers themselves do observed. "O, I chew because I can, I guess," said one pert young miss upon being questioned

by a Chicago Tribune reporter. "And I because my mother tells me not to," said another with a mischievous laugh. "I chew because I like the taste and because every body else chews," said a third, indifferently, and likewise answered they all; the truth is, they really did not know why they chewed and had never thought to ask themselves the question.

growth of all animal and vegetable life-one Children began to chew the exudations from different trees, from the peach, plum, pine, spruce and sweet gum, thus putting it into somebody's mind to make an artificial

It was first made of beeswax, guttapercha and other rubbery and sticky substances, which were perfectly pure and narmless, and costly in preparation. But three years ago some inventive genius discovered that by boiling some of the baser elements of petroleum and mixing in a small amount of beeswax a gum similar to the more expensive could be produced which was quite susceptible to flavors and trifling in cost. By the use of scents and large quantities of sugar, which is the principal article used in the composition of any gum, the disagreeable taste and odor of petroleum was entirely obliterated and a salable article was produced. About the same time a gum called "Balsam Tolu" was produced, which also found a ready sale, par-ticularly among children, and then "Paraf-

fine," in all of its flavors and mixtures, had One variety of white gum was for some time quite extensively manufactured in China. That country has a tree peculiar to itself which possesses an attraction for an insect with a queer Chinese name, which one will neither attempt to write or pro nounce. Numbers of them collect upon the tree, and when they have departed to past-ures new branches are found to be literally covered with a waxy deposit. By boiling the branches the wax is separated from them, and when the water and twigs are

drawn off the white deposit remains.

This is purified, sweetened, flavored, cooled in cakes and a little fancy picture pasted on top, and we have the old white gum which so many of us have chewed un-til our jaws ached. The sale of this variety was enormous, but it has now been sup planted by newer kinds, as the old rubber

Physicians differ considerably in their views on the subject. An eminent physician from Ohio declares that gum-chewing seriously affects the eyesight, and that he never fails to detect the use of it by an examination of the eye. Another says that the muscles of the jaw and face near the temple are enlarged and hardened and the curve of the lips is destroyed. And, on the other hand, doctors without number advise its use to cleanse the teeth and aid diges-

It is quite the fad at the present time to chew spruce gum. It at least is pure from all the adulterations which are now so com-

It has been computed by a statistician that the people of the United States spend more than \$1,500,000 every year for chewing-gum. There is a manufactory at Louisville, Ky., that alone turns out five hundred thousand boxes of six dozen cakes each yearly which is distributed all over the world. And when one stops to think of all the other manufactories of gums of different varieties which are in full blast, selling as much or more; than the one mentioned above, we are astounded at what man's

Not long ago a girl who had been chew ing steadily on a wager, to her surprise and dismay found that her jaws were set, and she was obliged to seek the aid of a physician immediately. Some of the muscles were paralyzed, and it took some trouble to get her mouth open again. It usually takes an equal amount of trouble to get the majority of women to close their mouths, to be sure; but in spite or the above and similar warnings gum-chewing has evidently come

W 1y is the north pole like an illicit whiskey manufactory?-It is a secret still.

VARIETIES.

DIFFICULT TO UNDERSTAND .- Customer-Here is something in my chicken salad, waiter, that looks a good deal like feathers. Waiter-Dat cahn't be possible, sah.

Customer-Why not? Waiter-Kase calves don' hab no feathers.

"WHAT is the matter, Smithers-don't your ooks balance?"

"No. The expense side, thanks to my wife's dressmaker's bills, completely outweighs the income side. I tell you, Jones, marriage isn't exactly a failure, but it comes of meeting your father, Miss ---mighty near bankruptcy."

A LADY once visited the Hon. James Bridge.

the wealthy Augusta lawyer, and asked him

to subscribe to a certain charity. A liberal

donation, she told him, would redound to his

honor. "I must disagree with you, madam," said Bridge. "My experience has taught me that in this world people are respected more given away." "WHY," said Miss Rittenhouse, of Philaof New York, who had made some crushing remarks about the Quaker City, "you need

the area." "That's because it has been sat upon so often," retorted the Metropolitanite, gaily.

CHARLES MATHEWS, the actor, being struck with the civility of the "Boots" at a country hotel where he was stopping, gave him an at a loss how to wind up. His business eduorder for the play. "Come and see the cation, however, came to the rescue, and his piece, Tom," said Mathews. "At the theatre?" "Yes," said Mathews; "here is an order for you." The next day Mathews said: Oliver Ditson." "Well, Tom, did you like the play?" "Oh, yes," said the Boots, in a dublous kind of way; "but who is to pay me for my time?"

WHEN Miss Rittenhouseg Square was at Bar Harbor last summer she said to . Jack Bay taken in he is put out? belle who was chewing gum and reading Robert Browning on the sands:

Well, you must acknowledge at least that our city is well laid out?"

"Yes," replied the other, shifting the gum to the other side of her cheek; "Boston would be better laid out if it was only half as fishes sleep? Mamma—In the bed of the dead?"

REV. T. G. LANE, of Lexington, Tenn., told the following as related to him by the late Dr. McFerran, of Nashville. In the long ago Dr. McFerran's father and two old Baptist preachers were at the same all-day meeting. The first Baptist preacher took for his text: 'I go a-fishing." The second took his textt I go with thee." The Methodist, McFerran, followed them with the text: "They toiled all night and caught nothing."

FIRST SCRIBBLER-Why, here's another of your dialect stories.

Second Scribbler-Yes, I write nothing First S .- Why?

Second S .- Don't ask me: it's a profession al secret. But will you swear never to tell?

First S .- 'Pon honor. Second S .- Well, the fact is that my grammar and spelling are so queer that dialect stories are my only refuge. Hist! we are

LILLIAN (with concealed disdain)-And did you really mean this lovely work-bag for me? Ethel (with virtuous complacency)-Yes, dear: I am so glad if you like it. It was such a pleasure to make it when I thought it was to be for you. Lillian (who has seen the same thing on Cashboy & Cheaply's fifty-cent bargain counter) -Oh, you dear darling, it was too good of you to take so much trouble if he hadn't got his growth. Mrs. Bascom-I dunno, but I kind o' suspect he was brought ory of chewing gum is like the just for me. But isn't it funny, our coach man gave the cook one just like it!

> company)—My son, which would you rather be, Shakespeare or Edison? Little Son (after meditation)—I d rather be Edison. Father— "Look here," said Mrs. M'Stingy to her husband the other evening, as she handed him a letter she had fust opened, "Mrs. Smith doesn't know how to spell." M'Stingy took the letter and read: " Mr. and Mrs. M'Stingy presents is requested at a christening on the isth." and then observed with a groan: "Ay. that's a' vera weel to say that it's bad spelling, but there's mony a true word spoken in jest and by accident, ye know."

THE lawyer was sitting at his desk, absorb. ed in the preparation of a brief. So bent was he on his work that he did not hear the door as it was pushed gently open, nor see the curiy head that was thrust into his office. A little sob attracted his notice, and, turnsthrong man can't go on wid his par-r-rt! ing, he saw a face that was streaked with recent tears.

Prominent Railway President (who is not a good penman)—What in the world do you "Well, my little one, and what do you want?" "I want," and there was a resolute ring in her voice, " I want a divorce from my papa

and mamma." A RATHER SMALL PRACTICE. - Young Doctor -Yes, I expect that it will go pretty slow when I first open an office until I get started

a little. Old Doctor-Well, you bet it will. Why, when I first hung out my shingle I sat in my office for three months and only had one

case. Young Doctor-Whew! That was pretty tough, wasn't it? Only one case; and what was that a case of?

Old Doctor-A case of instruments.

THEY were returning from the theatre. "I am troubled with a slight sore throat, Miss Ciara," he said, "and I think it would be wise if I should button my coat tightly around my neck."

around my neck."
"I would, indeed, Mr. Simpson," replied the girl with some concern. "At this season of ing to him for the last hour, and yet he keeps the year a sore throat is apt to develop into something serious. Are you doing anything

"Not so far," he replied. "I hardly know what to do."

"I have often heard papa say," shyly suggested the girl, "that raw oysters have a very southing and beneficial effect upon such a trouble."

An agreeable young man whom I often meet was calling with due ceremony on a nice Auburn girl the other evening when her brother Tem, just arrived home from college on the evening train, rushed into the room and embraced his sister. "Why, how plump you have grown, Edith!" he exclaimed. "You are really quite an armful!" "Isn't she?" exclaimed the agreeable young man, then he felt a chill racing down his spinal column. "That is," he stammered, "I've no doubt of it—I—" The brother looked carving knives at him, and the maiden blushed furiously. "I mean—er," said he, "I should judge so!"

WONDERS NEVER CEASE. - Proprietor patent medicine (in hospital)-"My poor friend, I hear you met with a terrible accident on the Patient—"Yes; I was thrown fifty feet and given up for dead."

"So I heard; and when you regained con."

Send of "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Baby's Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by Curicura Soar.

KIDNEY PAINS, Backache and Weakness cured by Curicura ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, sa instantaneous pain subduing plaster. 25c. railroad, near Smith's crossing."

given up for dead."

sciousness you were gazing on the big rock which contains an advertisement of my stomach bitters." " Yes, str."

"Well, you have been snatched from the laws of death, and I have called for a testimonial."

AT one of the Washington receptions or New Year's day there was a little case of

rapier thrusting between two ladies. The daughter of a famous man, who is noted for her aristocratic tendencies, met the wife of a Western official, who was presented The latter said: "I have had the pleasure

"I dare say," replied the younger lady, languidly. "Papa, in his position, meets all sorts of people."

The Western lady flushed and replied like a flash: "I should judge so, especially when he is at home."

THOUSANDS of persons, mostly Bostonborn, have heard in various ways of a facefor what they have than for what they have tious remark once made by the late Oliver Ditson; "Yours truly, etc.," without know ing where it originated. At the risk of resurrecting an ancient "chestnut," it may be pay him better. The high price of scales prevents delphia, one evening, to Miss Van Alstyne, said that Mr. Ditson, who was a natural-born

bumorist, always dressed in a suit of sober black, and often wore a white necktie. It not desplace Philadelphia; with only half the was stated that he was once at a convention population of New York, it occupies double which ended with a religiously conducted banquet. Mr. Ditson was mistaken for a clergyman, and invited to ask grace at the table. Having no time for preliminaries, he accepted, and standing up proceeded to ask divine blessings over the repast. He com- Just look at the prices below and judge for your menced well, and after a few platitudes, was peroration was as follows: "All of which is respectfully submitted. Yours very truly,

Chaff.

Isn't it a singular thing that when a man is

ld (whose parents are Scotch) -Sandy Hook,

Little Charlie-Mamma, where do little

They have "potato socials" in Kansas. The

name may be from the fact that young folks go there to pare.

Why was Goliath surprised when he was

struck by a stone?-Because such a thing

"De darkey's hour am jes' befo' day,'

said Uncle Aaron, as he invaded his neigh-

"I say, barber, you ought to shave me at cut rates." "Why so, sir?" Because you hack my face so unmercifully."

As the cockroach never plays ball or votes, Or seeks unifying fame, He has no business 'In the soup;' But he gets there just the same.

"That's a fine wallet you have, Henry."
"Yes. My wife gave it to me at Christmas."
"Indeed! Anything in it? Yes; the bill for
the wallet."

Women can love-bables, and bonnets, and

garamels, and such. The trouble is that about alf the time they won't love when a fellow

It has been stated that a woman in Phila

delphia will never consent to be vaccinated until she has made industrious research into the calf s antecedents.

c"How long does it take to acquire short-hand?" "A year or so by the usual system."
"Is there no quicker way?" "Well, you might fool with a circular saw."

Nervous Passenger-Are you sure there's

no danger, officer? Officer—Not a bit. The captain has just gone to take a nap because it is too foggy to see anything.

Mrs. Smith-What do you suppose makes

Proud Father (showing off his boy before

"I am on my way home, doctor," said s

citizen, who was after some free advice; "and I am tired and worn out. What ought I to take?" "Take a cab," replied the intel-

Professor Bauri X. Friques (manager of

museum, furiously)—What s de meanin' of all dis delay in de show? Mr. Patsy O'Rourke (Fiji chief)—Plaze, sor, the performin' goat

has ate up all the paper cannon balls, and the

How the Laundry Check was Abused .-

mean, sir, by allowing a passenger to ride free on that? Conductor (in disgrace)—I

Mrs. Jason-Jehiel, I've had the awfulest

scare. I opened the door and found the worst looking tramp I ever saw. Why, I couldn't say a word for ten minutes. Mr. Jason-Do you know which way he went? I

There is nothing in this world that so takes

the starch out of a newly-married man as to be led into a jewelry store where there is a young lady clerk with whom he used to walk

n the gloaming, for the purpose of looking at

some gold shoulder pins engraved with the word "Baby."

Husband (impatiently)—Why, Nellie, do you spend so much time at the looking-glass? Wife—To make myself look as attractive as

possible. H.—Pshaw! You are stoo vain. And what does it all amount to? I don't ad-

And what does it all amount to? I don't admire you any more. W.—I know it dear, but you are not the only man in the world. Husband puts on his thinking cap.

"I don't understand," ssid Mrs. Young-

orying, and seems just as wide awake as ever." "Well," said the husband, thought-

ever." "Well," said the husband, thought-fully, "I don't knew, of course, and very likely I am wrong, but it may be that the baby has a musical ear."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Skin & Scalp
DISEASES
Scured by SCUTICURA
Remedies.

POR CLEANSING, PURIFYING AND BEAUtifying the skin of children and infants and
curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and
pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood,
with loss of hair. from infancy to old age, the
CUTICURA REMEDIES are infallible.
CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA
SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally,
and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and
blood diseases, from pic-ples to Scrofula.
Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP
25c; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER
DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Remedies.

up on the Shorter Catechism.

ligent physician.

doctors first began!

"Because you

never entered his head before.

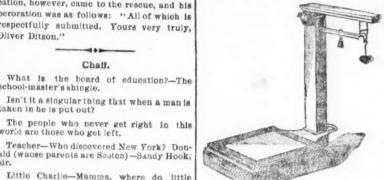
bor's chicken-roost at 3 A. M.

wants them to.

school-master's shingle.

world are those who get left.

No. 1-Barn Scale.



reighs from 1/2 pound to 200 pounds. Size of plat form 17 by 26 inches. Price \$18 00, and MICHIGAN FARMER ONE year) With wheels \$2 00 extra; or \$20.



eighs from one pound to 6,600 paneds (5 tons) ize of platform 7 by 18 feet. Price \$35, and Michigan Farmer one year;



weighs from two pounds to 10,000 pounds (5 tous)

ze of platform 8 by 14 feet. Price \$48 50 and MICHIGAN FARMER ONE YEAR. In ordering, give the number of scale you select. Nos. 2 and 3 will include the beam, box, and full directions for setting up; either of these scales can be used for hay, grain, coal, stock and merchan dise, the only difference is in the platform.

All will be boxed and delivered at the depot Jhicago without extra charge. Every scale wall perfect and will be so guaranteed by us and the anufacturers, and the prices above are only our half or one-third the usual prices for the same arti cle. To get the scales at above prices of course the money must be sent to us, and the sender must become a subscriber to the FARMER.

Address all orders to GIBBONS BROTHERS.

Dr. Spouter (who is rather inclined to talk shop;—Did you know that mankind was sub-ject to two thousand different diseases, Miss Debut? Miss Debut—Indeed? and to think that there were only three or four when the DETROIT. MICH Mary Menard, Complainant. vs. Lohn Menard

> Defendant.
>
> Atasession of the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, convened and held at the Circuit Court Room, in the city of Detroit, on the 8th day of January, 1859. Present: Hon. Geo. 8. Hosmer, Circuit Court Judge. Mary Menard vs. John Menard. In above entitled cause it appearing by the offidavit of Mary Menard, complainant, that said John Menard has departed from his last place of residence and that it cannot be ascertained in what State or country said defendant resides or can be found. Upon motion of Frank F. Tyler, solicitor for complainant, it is ordered that said defendant, John Menard, appear in this cause and answer the Menard, appear in this cause and answer the bill herein on or before June 10th, 1889.

GEO, S. HOSMER, Circuit Judge, FRANK F. TYLER, Solicitor for complainant.

would like to get his make up if he had that Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukes.

WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC,—
Passenger station foot of Twelfth St. Try
the Wabash Short Line to Chicago, and the West.
Standard time.

Depart. | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Arriva | Arriva | Arriva | Arriva | Station | Arriva | Si30 a.m. | Wabash & Western Flyer | \* 6:00 p.m. | \$1:00 p.m. | St. Louis Limited | Express | \$10:30 a.m. | Adrian & Butler Accommodation | Adrian & Butler Accommodation | \$1:30 p.m. Travel Via the

LAKE SHORE RO the only double track line bet EAST AND
THROUGH
Between Chicage, New

For further informates, call on nearest Lake Sh LIVE STOCK & REAL EST Sales made in any parts Canada. Terms reasonable on application.



987 Magic, on pack of Except Cards, Sers, (and partners, ). All for a Scart trans.

(Continued from First Page.

past? Another question for consideration is the price our sheep should bring. Of we have been anxious to establish there, and have usually sold we could, and in many cases some that should not have been spared from the flocks; in other instances some have been sent that ought not to have gone to represent us there. While this has been heretofore, and will continue to be done, as is always the case in introducing new breeds of animals into a country, it is of considerable importance to us that we consider carefully these questions. While difference of opinion will to a certain extent always exist as to what constitutes the most perfect type of an American Merino, yet it must be remembered that the same difference of opinion will also exist in other countries among the breeders that exists in this; and while but little can be relied upon as to the especial type likely to be best adapted for that trade from selections heretofore made, yet we may feel reasonably well assured that the best representatives of our different families will find admirers in that country as well as in this, and that no especially radical change in our system of breeding will be demanded to insure a market for our sheep in fereign countries; while we are gradually approaching and developing into a higher standard of pedigrees and breeding, and I am proud to be able to-I think-safely say, that the com-ing Michigan Register will be in advance of moved, and the only impediment will be a duty, which from the tendency of the Aus-Yet there is much to do in the way of tralian government towards the protective perfecting our flocks, establishing families with recognized characteristics and individual merit that mark them as above the level of the general kind. In other words, it is enough to say to the foreigner when he comes to our shores to purchase, that we have the American Merinos or that they are Atwood or Paular, Hammond, R ch or Stickney, or a half dozen other families tracing to superior founda-tion stock, but we should have families of our own with superior merit tracing to some one or more individuals of an especial record of good qualities, from which certain animals might be selected that would command remanerative price for an extra expense incurred in their production. Sheep breeding is compara-tively in its infancy yet, and especially so as to families. Cattle have been bred for years in this way, and nearly every family of Shorthorns is traceable to some noted cow, as Young Mary, Phyllis, Rose of Sharon and numerous others; these names, given have become national in recognition, and whenever sales are held mention is made of the number of each family offered. I think the adoption of the present system of public sales in cattle would add greatly to the value of our sheep both in this country and abroad. If a series of annual combination sales of drafts from our best flocks could be inaugurated in our State, it would do more towards inducing trade from foreign countries to our State than any other one thing that could be done. But little is known of values through private sales, and but little interest elicited, but where catalogues are issued and pedigrees given, and valuable offerings made from selections or drafts from our best flocks. competition is incited in the effort to secure prize animals, and prices are likely to run high; the best breeders are drawn out and an interest aroused that calls the attention of breeders from other States, and possibly with said pasterns. would from other countries. And if only a few animals bring high prices the familie from which they sprung are at once brought into prominence and their value is deter-

mined far better than at private sale. In reviewing the past sales made to foreign countries, and prospects for the future, I can see nothing more encouraging in the future production of live stock than in Merino sheep. In the spring of 1883 the first shipments of any importance of American sheep were made to Australia when Mr. E. Townsend, of Pavilion Center, N. Y., S. B. Lusk, of Batavia, and others of that State sold to Hay & Winters a choice selection from their flocks at prices that seemed fabulous for that time. Mr. Town-send sold three rams for \$2,500. Lusk sold ewes at \$300 per head, and a ram at high figures. Mr. Townsend later in the season made further sales from his flock, amount ing in all to about \$10,000, and yet retained for breeding purposes a sufficient number of his best animals and select families not to materially injure his flock. Mr. Frank Barton made sales exceeding those of Mr. Townsend by several thousand dollars, having a larger flock at the time, and the Richs, Stickney, Moore and many others sold at equally long prices to same parties. The McFarlin brothers also purchased a large number of our sheep; then followed Mr. Wm. G. Markham's shipment, the result of which we are most of us familiar with, when the whole cargo was slaughtered by the government through fear of infection disease. Also later or about the same time the shipment of E. N. Bissell proved almost as disastrous as that or Mr. Markham's, but is likely vet to prove of some value, having been placed in hands there to handle, after coming out of quarentine and going through a second ordeal of dipping equal in severity on their vitality to the long journey they had to endure with rough passage, having encountered severe But I understand that they were a choice lot of sheep, and those that pass through the ordeal, will be likely to do their owners some good, are missionaries in the trade. the shipment made by Mr. Markham'in 1883, Michigan breeders were well repre sented, although not at prices paid by the Mr. Markham Australians themselves. could not afford to pay as a speculator what these men could as breeders. Immediately after these large shipments to Australia, or about the same time, Messrs. Jennings & Bell made a shipment to Buenos Ayers, and the result of that has been calls for shipments to some one of the South American countries every year since. In 1897 three er four shipments were made, and last year Mr. Bell again made a small shipment, as did two other parties, I think. The following the shipments to that country and during the time these sheep were being purchased, came a new deal and a new pur chaser from Australia, Mr. Samuel Caughey taking in all two shipments, about ect sheep. And since 1883 some of our Amercan breeders have found market each year for their best sheep for the foreign trade. And while but little is by the average breeder of the results in detail of experiments going on in these countries on account of the great 'distance and slow and detached communications we receive from there, I can find no evidence of anything other than the most encouraging While our interests have been cen

up of an export trade, matters have been ing on in poor shape at home, and while non our flocks with admiration, and where animals, have manifested the highest of them, we have been against political cranks in the de from false and unjust while we have been conom year to year horses om foreign countries, i a to have occurred to ou hat we had an exporting stock, and that about the ve got, that of Merino sh ght to destroy. The figh ing on against our industr ct of destroying a large num wool flocks of the countr r wool, and the fact that w import nearly 300,000,000 and woolen; every year

ill be a great incentive fo

nt to more nearly supply the

just passed through, whereby the protective system has been maintained and strengthened in the election of a President and Congress in harmony of policy, and at least

in sympathy with our great industry.

This demand we have made, that our in lustry shall receive equal protection with others, and disregarding party affiliations, we stood nobly together, as results have shown, and now with our picket lines thrown out to watch the enemy, we can build up our shattered industry and find markets at home for our best sheep as wall as in the foreign countries. Better sheep will be called for at home, which will less the number we have been able to furnish for export, and if we are to have both mar kets to supply our prospects are encouraging. What the breeders of thoroughbred should strive for is better sheep and less numbers, for I believe most breeders keep more sheep than can be cared for with a profit and insured improvement. prices realized for foreign and home trade as well depend largely on the condition our

flocks are found in by the purchasers, and carelessness and indifference seem to belong to large flocks. The exclusion of our sheep from Australia except when brought there by resident citizens, has had much to do in checking the exportation of sheep to that country. But it is generally thought by those best acquainted with the reasons for the enactment of the law that it is likely soon to be re-

system, is quite likely to be levied. The parties who made the first shipments of sheep, before referred to, were men of great influence at the time in governmental affairs, and with a large investment of American sheep on hand, did not care to have the market, then a very limited one, flooded with American sheep. But there as here, what a majority of the people demand the government must concede, and there is every reason to suppose from the high appreciation in which our sheep are held by the best breeders, that an increasing demand will come for them.

### THE "FARMER" SCALES.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer

DEAR SIR .- The three ton scales I purchased from you have now been in use for over two months. I have tested them with other scales and find them very correct. They are very sensitive and give satisfaction in every particular.

Yours truly, MANCHESTER, Jan. 18, 1889.

Breeders' Experience with Weak-Legged Foals.

Owosso, Mich., Aug. 2, 1888

R. H. SPARKHALL: DEAR SIB: We had a colt foaled this summer with its pasterns so weak that every step it took it went over on to its anklesreally walking on its ankles. We used your Specific, and at six weeks old no one could tell there was ever anything wrong

DEWEY & STEWART.

RIDGHTOWN, Ont., May 21, 1888. R. H. SPARKHALL: I hereby certify that in the spring of 1869 I owned a foal which could not stand up, owing to weakness in its front legs; two previous colts from the same mare had to be destroyed for the aforesaid reason; I applied to you \$125 as to quantity of wool. for a remedy, and you gave me a bottle of liniment which cured it in ten days.

JOSEPH LEATHERDALE. Sold in quart bottles, price Two Dollars, by R. H. Sparkhall, 22 Cass st., Detroit, Mich.

## Beterinary Department

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, Veterinary sergeon. Professional advice through the columns of the Michigan Farmer to all regular subscribers Pres. The full name and address will be necessary that we may identify them as subscribers. The ymptoms should be accurately described to ensure correct treatment. No questions answered profestionally by mail unless accompanied by a fee of the dollar. Private address, No. 201 First St. stroit, Mich.

## Ticks on Sheep.

DUPLAIN, Mich., Jan. 14th, '89. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer. I have a yearling Shropshire ram that is ompletely covered with ticks. How am E. LOOMIS. to get him rid of them?

In the year 1886 we published in this column the formula of a sheep breeder, of East Shelby, New York, which in therapeutic action is identical with that we have often prescribed in this department; and it possesses safety in comparison with dips of whatever composition. As we have not heard from any of our sheep breeders who may have tried it, we again offer it, and would like E. L. to try it and report to us for the benefit of others. The remedy is Scotch snuff, to be applied as follows: Open the fleece in several places on each side, or all the way round it is better, and sift in a little of the snuff. A second application is seldom necessary.

## Chronic Scratches.

GRAYLING, Mich., Jan. 21st, 1889. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have followed your orders as near as up. There is still some of the wash left. This is the prescription in the FARMER of Dec. 29th. The swelling has disappeared some. The scratches above the fetlock seem some better, but those below the fetlock are W. H. JAMES.

Answer.-As the animal is doing well we see no good reason for making any tred on these experiments, and the building change in the treatment of the case. We would advise you to continue as directed, and report results in full to us. All cases such as this is represented to be require time and careful attention to effect a cure. Please keep us posted, and we will suggest from time to time such changes in the treatment of the case as may be indicated by the symptoms, general appearance and condition of the disease as described. The anima should not be worked, as continued motion of the joint keeps the diseased parts sore.

Another Remedy for Weakness in Colts.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer:

If H. C. P., who wants information in regard to treatment for weak colts, will give the colt one drop of the fluid extract of nux vomics in a teaspoonful of water, turned into fully equal to the supply and the receipts the mouth three times a day for a week or two, he will probably find relief-at least that has been my experience.

O. H. SMITH.

## Commercial.

the steady deciine in wheat values. Trade dull. Car-load quotations are as follows: Michigan roller process...... 4 55 @

WHEAT.-Market was irregular yesterday

No. 2 red, 961/4; No. 3 red, 881/4c; rejected red, 78c. In futures No. 2 red for February delivery sold at 97c, March, 98%c, and May at 99 %c. No. 1 white for May sold at \$1 03%c. CORN.-Market lower. No. 2 spot quoted

OATS .- Market higher. No. 2 white, 30%c; No. 2 mixed, 28c; light mixed, 281/2c; rejected,

BARLEY .- Market slightly better in ton-\$1 35 per cental is the best offer for Michigan, with sales down to \$1 10. Receipts for the week, 10,487 bu.; last week; 18,343; shipments, nothing. Stocks in store, 61,593 bu. last week, 64,826 bu.; last year, 75,091 bu.

FEED.—Bran quoted at \$14@14 25 \$ ton and middlings at \$14@16 00. Market firm. RYE .- Market steady. Quoted at 51c \$ bu. for No. 2.

CLOVER SEED .- Held at about the san range as last week. Prime quoted at \$5 20 9 bu. for spot, and \$5 25 for February delivery. No. 2 quoted at \$4 70 per bu.

BUTTER.-Market lower. Fancy dairy i quoted at 21c W D., and choice at 19@20c; rolls, 17@18c. Fair table grades sell at 16@17c 🥦 D, and the supp y is large. Creamery dull a

CHEESE .- Quoted at 12@12%c W D. fo full cream Michigan, and 12%@13c for New

resh receipts. Pickled unsalable owing to large receipts of fresh. A year ago quotation were 20c per doz. for fresh, which shows the hens must be improving in the production of winter fruit.

quality. HONEY .- Market dull; now quoted at 1

FORRIGN FRUITS.-Lemons, Messinas, oox, \$3 00@3 50; oranges, Fiorida, \$3@3 50 🦞 oox; bananas, yellow, \$ bunch, \$1 25@2 00 Figs, 12@13c for layers, 15@16c for fancy. Malaga grapes, \$5@5 50 per bbl.

or 85c in 10-bbl. lots; dairy, \$1 80@2 10 per bl.; Ashton quarter sacks, 72c. HAY AND STRAW .- Market firm. Time

in car lots. HIDES .- Green city, 4@4%c . b., country 41/05c; cured, No. 1, 6061/c; No. 2, 4041/c calf, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 4c; veal kip, 4c; run

BEANS .- Quoted at \$1 65 per bu. for city picked mediums; unpicked quoted at \$1 100 1 25 w bu. These prices are for car lots. The narket is very dull.

ted at 30@32c per bu.; store lots, 35@37c per

PEAS.-Wisconsin blue quoted at \$1 15@1 25 bu. No Michigan in market.

@8 50 \$ bbl., or \$2 50@2 75 \$ tu. HOPS .- New York, quoted at 25@30c 10c; chickens, 9@10c. Live quoted as fol-

75c W doz.; bear, carcasses, 10@15c W D. possum, 75@90c each.

seys quoted at \$3 50@3.75 \$2 bbl. for kiln dried. CABBAGE.—Dull at \$1 15@1 25 \$ 100 in carots. Small lots, \$2 @2 25 per 100. DRIED APPLES .- Market dull. C Offerings

light. Quoted at 4@4%c per b. for sun dried and 53/4061/40 for evaporated. Stocks large HICKORY NUTS .- Quiet; Ohio quoted at \$1 50@1 65, and State at \$1 25@1 35 per bu. for shell-barks. Large, \$1 25 per bu.

\$2 75@3 00 W cwt. ONIONS .- No life in the market. Quota tions given at 90c@\$1 \$\text{P} bbl. and 25@30c \$\text{P} bu

DRESSED HOGS .- Packers quoted yeste day \$5 for coarse, \$5 25 for mixed and \$5 50 for choice light weights (under 200 lbs.) per cwt. Street offerings were large and a gener

PROVISIONS .- Pork has again declined; hams are unchanged, but both bacon and shoulders are lower; dried beef hams are also ower. Quotations in this market are as fol

Short clear.
Lard in tierces, \$\vec{\pi}\$ \( \bar{\pi} \)
Lard in tegs, \$\vec{\pi}\$ \( \bar{\pi} \)
Hams, \$\vec{\pi}\$ \( \bar{\pi} \)
Shoulders, \$\vec{\pi}\$ \( \bar{\pi} \)
Choice bacon, \$\vec{\pi}\$ \( \bar{\pi} \)

week up to Friday noon, with price per ton: and \$52. two at \$10 and \$59.

Tuesday—50 loads: Eleven at \$14 and \$13 50; ten at \$13; six at \$12; three at \$11; two at \$12 50, \$11 50 and \$850; one at \$14 25, \$13 75 and \$10.

Wednesday—35 loads: Eight at \$12; four at \$13, \$12 50 and \$10; three at \$14 and \$11; two at \$13, \$12 50 and \$9; one at \$15, \$14 50, \$13 59, \$13 25

\$13 75 and \$150.

Thursday—35 loads: Eight at \$13; seven at \$13 50; five at \$14 and \$10; two at \$12 50 and \$11 50; one at \$15, \$14 25, \$12 25, \$12, \$11 and \$9 50.

Friday—13 loads: Three at \$13 50; two at \$13 and \$12; one at \$14 60, \$14, \$12 50, \$11 75, \$11 and

CATTLE.

QUOTATIONS:
Family steers weighing 1,500 to 1,450

## Extra graded steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs.....

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, Jan. 26, 1889. FLOUR.-The market has given way under

eclining 11/2c, later became firm and advanc\_ ed 15%c, or 1/2c higher than the previous day. Trading is light, and speculation mostly confined to May options. Chicago was also higher than the previous day. No. 1 white is ¢2 75. scarce and held up to \$1. Closing prices yes-Craver sold Marx a mixed lot of 11 head o terday were as tollows: No. 1 white, \$1 00;

at 35c; No. 3 at 34c; No. 4 at 33c, No. 2 yellow, 35%c; No. 3 yellow, 35%c. No. 2 for February sold at 34c per bu.

26c per bu.

26229c \$ b.

York. Market firm at the advance. RGGS.-The market is quiet at 14@15c for

BRESWAX .- Steady at 25@300 9 b., as t

@18c for choice comb in frames. Extracted 10@12c.

SALT .- Michigan, 80c per bbl. in car lots

th. \$10@12 25 for car lots; small lots, \$14 00 elerer, mixed, \$10 in car lots; straw, \$5 50@6

ners and No. 2, 21/2@3c; sheep-skins, 50c@

POTATOES .-- Market steady. Car lots que

APPLES .- Quoted at \$1@1 50 \$ bbl. for ry to good, and \$1 Market very quiet.

CRANBERRIES .- Quoted at \$8 50@9 9 bb for Cape Cod, or \$2 75@3 00 \$\text{9} bu.; Jersey, \$8

POULTRY .- Dressed quoted as follows: Turkeys, 11c; ducks, 10%@11%c; geese, 9@ lows: Old roosters 3@4c; fowls, 7c; spring chicks, 8@9c; ducks, 8@9c; turkeys, 9c. Dress. ed are in ample supply, while with live the

GAME.—Rabbits, 15c each; squirrels, 60@

SWEET POTATOES.-Stocks lighter and Je

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR .- Market steady Eastern quoted at \$3 25@3 50 and State at

Stocks liberal.

al feeling of easiness was apparent. Butchers pay about 25c per hundred higher for block

lows:

HAY .- The following is a record of the sales at the Michigan Avenue scales for the Monday-19 loads: Six at \$14; three at \$13 and \$12: two at \$13 50; one at \$13 75, \$11 50, \$11,

LIVE STOCK MARKETS. King's Yards.

The market opened up at these yards with 486 head of cattle on sale. The demand was changed hands at strong last week's prices. The following were the closing

Judson sold R S Webb 26 av 184 lbs at \$4 86

4 25 204 50 3 75@4 25 3 25@3 50 .. 2 00023 C

Robb sold John Robinson 3 good cows as ,143 lbs at \$3.

Capwell sold Stucker a mixed lot of 7 head of thin butchers' stock av 878 lbs at \$2 50.

Rundel sold John Robinson 6 fair cows av

Rundel sold Jo 1,183 lbs at \$2 80. Crumb sold Hoops 4 thin heifers av 690 lbs t \$2 50.

at \$2.50.

Switzer & Ackley sold Knoch 4 fair butchers' steers av 1,077 lbs at \$3.25 and 4 good ones to Genther av 1,100 lbs at \$3.75.

Dennis sold Reagan a mixed lot of 19 head of thin butchers' stock av 687 lbs at \$2.40.

Lewis sold Fifeschman a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 918 lbs at \$2.75.

fair butchers' stock av 892 lbs at \$2.75. Scofield sold Flieschman a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av 803 lbs at Baker sold McGee 5 coarse cows av 868 lbs

Haley sold Norton a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 770 lbs at \$2 65. Clark sold Farnam a mixed lot of 5 head of good butchers' stock av 866 lbs at \$3.

Capwell sold Kofski 3 fair heifers av 800

lbs at \$3.

Proper sold Bussell a mixed lot of 19 head of thin butchers' stock av 924 lbs at \$2 50.

Evans sold Reagan a mixed lot of 7 head of thin butchers' stock av 850 lbs at \$2 50.

Kalaher sold Hersch a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 840 lbs at \$2 90.

Haley sold McIntire a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock av 843 lbs at \$2 90.

Lowis sold McGeen mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 843 lbs at \$2 90. Lewis sold McGee a mixed lot of 6 head of hin butchers' stock av 760 lbs at \$2 40. Hawley sold J Wreford 7 good butchers'

teers av 908 lbs at \$3 70.
Rundel sold Hitter 3 fair butchers' steers \$3 85, and 1,221 lb steers at \$3 20. Dressed beef men bought 961 to 1,547 lb steers at av 896 lbs at \$3 50. \$2 85@4 30, less than half a dezen lots above Crumb sold Clancy 3 thin cows av 950 lbs

\$4. Sixty head of 1,313 lb dehorned steers t \$2 25.
Purdy sold Hoops a mixed lot of 11 head of hin butchers' stock av 840 lbs at \$2 45.
Earl sold McGee a mixed lot of 11 head of sold at \$4; thirty 1,507 ib cattle sold at \$4 10; and 124 head of 1,366 lb steers at \$4 25. hin butchers' stock av 743 lbs at \$2 40. Several loads of handy steers of desirable Craver sold Smith 6 stockers av 558 lbs quality av 1,105 to 1,250 lbs sold at \$3 75@ 3 85; some 1,466 lb steers sold at \$3 80; and

Triver soid Smith o stockers av 505 lbs at \$2.

Robb sold Marshick a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 673 lbs at \$2 75.

Sweet sold Fileschman a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 870 lbs at Walls sold Kamman a mixed lot of 13 head 72 Texas cows and steers mixed, av 887 lbs at

of thin butchers' stock av 710 lbs at \$2 55.
Switzer & Ackley sold Schmidt a mixed lot of 4 head of coarse butchers' stock av 637 Purdy sold Hoops a mixed lot of 11 head of fair butchers' stock 875 lbs at \$2 75.

Robb sold Norton a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock av 821 lbs at \$2 90.

McFarlan sold John Robinson a mixed lot on Wednesday, and on Thursday prices deof 19 head of thin butchers' stock av 767 los clined 5@10 cents. On Friday the market at \$2 50. Purdy sold Smith 5 stockers av 614 lbs at was stronger for good cattle, and other grades were steady. The following were th Kalaher sold Sullivan 2 bulls av 1,555 lbs Longcor sold Caplis a mixed lot of 9 head Fair to good 1,000 to 1,500 lbs 3 6

Fair to good 1,000 to 1,500 lbs 3 2

Poor to fair, 900 to 1,250 2 7 of fair butchers' stock av 800 lbs at \$2 60 and 3 buils av 1,240 lbs at \$2 25.

Hawley sold Stucker a mixed lot of 10 head of thin butchers' stock av 677 lbs at Adams sold Farnam a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock av 1,016 lbs at \$2 75. Protts sold H Roe a mixed lot of 4 head of fair butchers' stock av 795 lbs at \$2 60; 7 thin nes av 655 lbs at \$2 50 and 7 av 920 lbs at

but a break in provisions weakened the market and the advance was lost. Poor to prime light sold at \$8.45@5 10: Inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$4.85@5 12½; skips and culls, \$3.40@4.75. Prices were 5 cents higher on The offerings of sheep numbered 1,906 head. The market was fairly active and the receipts were closed out at about last week's prices. Robb sold John Robinson 13, part lambs,

v 73 lbs at \$4. Walls sold John Robinson 27 av 83 lbs at \$3. Dennis sold Loosemore 87 av 71 lbs at \$3. Rundel sold Morey 38 av 81 lbs at \$4. Dennis sold John Robinson 116, part lambs, av 71 lbs at \$3 75, and 18 bucks to Loosemore

v 100 lbs at \$8. Jenny sold Burt Spencer 61, part lambs, av 74 lbs at \$4 25. Knox sold Burt Spencer 99, part lambs, av 38 lbs at \$3 75.4 Watson sold Burt Spencer 137, part lambs, av 74 lbs at \$4 60. McCaul sold Clark 113 av 81 lbs at \$4 15; 59

av 71 lbs at \$3 60 and 21 lambs av 57 lbs at \$5. Kalaher sold Clark 49 av 80 lbs at \$3 85. McFarlan sold Burt Spencer 50 a7 76 lbs at Watson sold Burt Spencer 26 av 73 lbs at

Crumb sold Morey 92 av 82 lbs at \$4. Longeor sold Clark 45, part lambs, av 72 lbs at \$4. sold Burt S encer 51, part lambs, av

The offerings of hogs numbered 581 head. Hogs were in fair demand and light supply at prices 10@15 cents lower than those of one

Kalaher sold R S Webb 26 av 179 lbs at Huntley sold Webb Bros 23 av 180 lbs at 1 75.
Sweet sold Devine 48 av 187 lbs at \$4 75.
Downer sold Pinkney 24 av 147 lbs at \$4 80.
Scofield sold Devine 64 av 131 lbs at \$4 85.
Standlick sold Bigley 52 av 200 lbs at \$4 85.
Kaiaher sold Earl 30 av 176 lbs at \$4 89.
Hogan sold Devine 25 av 178 lbs at \$4 75.
Walls sold Kuner 28 av 100 lbs at \$5.

## At the Michigan Central Yards.

Walls sold Kuner 26 av 100 ibs at \$5.

There was a good supply of cattle at these yards, but the demand was slow and some were shipped out in first hands. Prices for feir butchers' cattle ranged about the same as last week, but the coarse lots sold some-

Sheep were quite plenty, and among the eccipts were some of the best we have had in the yards this season. Shippers bought freely and paid strong last week's prices for

The run of hogs was light, but dealers were not anxious to buy at the prices asked, and only two lots changed hands. CATTLE.

monday consisted of 80 car loads. The receipts were mostly common, and the marker ruled dull at a decline of 10020 cents from the prices of Saturday. A few framer selected the best for feeding at \$5, otherwise Wreford & Beck sold Stonehouse 25 mixed yesterns av 712 lbs at \$2 70 and 24 to Kelly as selected the best for feeding at \$3, other wise inferior to fair sheep were quoted at \$2,500 at \$3,500 at \$25; good to choice \$4,250 at 75; choice to extra, \$4,750 at 95; none of the latter kind here; inferior to fair western iamba, \$3,500 at 50; fair to good, \$4,500 at 50; good to choice, \$5,500 at 20; choice to extra, \$6,250 at 50. Prices were steady Tuesaay and on Thursday lambar av 989 lbs at \$2 20. av 989 lbs at \$2 20.

Casey sold Phillips a mixed lot of 22 head of fair butchers' stock av 831 lbs at \$2 80.

G D Spencer sold Brooka 7 stockers av 780 lbs at \$2 35, an 16 thin cows to Phillips av 100 lbs at \$2 35. Clark sold Phillips a thin steer weighing

and Wednesday, and on Thursday lambs were a shade higher. On Friday there were 15 loads on sale. The sheep market ruled steady with sales of fair to good sheep at 60 lbs at \$2 60. ch sold Clancy 2 coarse cows av 1,005 98 at \$3. Casey sold Brooka 2 bulls av 855 ibs at \$2. C Roe sold Phillips a mixed lot of 19 head f fair butchers' stock av 910 ibs at \$2 65. Giddings sold Marx a mixed lot of 16 head \$3 50@4 25; good to choice, \$4 25@4 75; no extra offered; lambs were higher for the bea grades, but common were dull and lower. HOGS.—Receipts 78,440, against 60,000 the previous week. The market opened up on Monday with 13,500 bogs on sale. The mar-

of fair butchers' stock av 887 lbs at \$2 75.
Gleason sold Monahan a mixed lot of 7
ead of thin butchers' stock av 910 lbs of ket was 5@10c lower than on Saturday, light 50 and 2 av 745 lbs at \$2 15. weights getting the full benefit of the de Pigs were in good demand at \$5 35@5 40; good to choice selected Yorkers were moderately active at \$5 30@5 35, while medium weights were dull at \$5@5 10, but with sales .865 lbs at \$3 25.

head of thin butchers' stock av 877 lbs at \$2 40.

C Roe sold Burt Spencer 22 fair butchers' steers av 1,061 lbs at \$3 10.
Talmage sold McIntire a mixed lot of 7 nead of coarse butchers' stock av 715 lbs C Roe sold Phillips a mixed lot of 11 head of fair butchers' stock av 980 lbs at \$2 90.

SHEEP.

Farnam sold Fitzpatrick 178, part lambs v 73 lbs at \$4. Bliss sold Monahan 129 av 62 lbs at \$3 25. Giddings sold Burt Spencer 114 av 87 lbs PATENTS Secured for Invent-ors. Terms moderate Information free. Clark sold Burt Spencer 21 av 85 lbs 84 10.

Johnston sold Clark 24 lambs av 61 lbs at \$5

Loosemore sold Burt Spencer 41 av 99 lb at \$4 75, and 12 bucks av 154 lbs at \$3. HORTHERNA GROWN Laughlin sold Burt Spencer 193 av 90 lbs at Me 10.

Beach sold Burt Spencer 28 lambs av 55 lbs
t \$5 40.

Corwin sold Clark 67 av 72 lbs at \$3 80.

Gleason sold Loosemore 168 av 68 lbs at \$3.

Laughlin sold Burt Spencer 180 av 108 lbs SEE DS. JA GOODYEAR MANCHESTER MICHIGAN

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Gleason sold R S Webb 40 av 212 lbs at

Chicago.

CATTLE.-Receipts, 42,043 against 52,092

week. Shipments 13,828 head. The receipts

of cattle on Monday numbered 8,175 head

The quality averaged rather poor, there

being a scarcity of good native steers. The

market ruled strong and prices were 5@10

cents higher than at the close of last week.

The highest price obtained was \$4 50 for 17

head of 1,452 lb steers. The next highest was

\$4 35 for three loads of 1,330 lb steers. Saip-

pers and exporters paid \$3 10@1 5. for 1,128 to

1,542 lb steers. Most of the shippers sold at

\$3 65@4, av 1,230 to 1,450 lbs. Some 1,542 lb

steers sold at \$4 25; some 1,217 ib steers at

coarse 1,281 lb steers at \$2 85. Two loads of

1,279 lb helfers sold at \$3 and 1,007 to 1,218 lb

Dakota steers sold at \$3 371/203 50. Seventy

head of 727 lb Texas cows sold at \$1 90, and

\$2 85. Stock cattle sold at \$2 40@3 50, prin-

cipally at \$3@3 35. Native cows sold at \$1@

closing

Fancy baeves.

Fancy native cows and heifers

Sock steers, 500 to 900....... Seeding steers, 900 to 1,200 .

ommon to choice cows, 850 to 1,100

Hogs.—Receipts 52,335 against 105,701 in a sat week. Shipments 16,458. The receipts of hogs on Monday numbered 9,711. The

market opened at an advance of 5@10 cents

Tuesday, but this advance was lost on Wed

Tuesday, but this advance was lost on Wed-besday, and on Th ursday there was a decline of 5 cents. On Friday the receipts numbered 17,000 head. The demand was slow and prices declined 5210 cents. Poor to prime light sold at \$4.70@5; inferior mixed

choice heavy, \$4 65@4 85; skips and culls,

Buffalo.

CATTLE.-Receipts 12,204 against 15,606 the

revious week. There were 175 car loads of

attle on sale Monday. The quality was

fair, but prices on some grades were 5@10

cents lower than on the previous Monday.

Handy autchers' steers were about steady.

There were no extra steers on sale, but they

steers brought \$4 25@4 50; good 1,300 to 1,400

1b do. \$3 90@4 15; good 1,2.0 to 1,300 lb dc.

\$3 75 24; good 1,100 to 1,200 lb do, \$3 40@3 75.

and ordinary to fair 1,000 to 1,100 lb do. \$3:5

@3 65. Mixed butchers and cows and heifers

were 15@25 cents lower than a week ago; fair

to good, \$2 65@3; old thin cows \$2@2 5) and

hard to sell. Bulls also lower; export grades,

\$2 75@3 25; sausage do, \$2 25@2 60; stock do.

\$2@2 25. There were only a few feeders on

sale and but very few wanted. Common to

best, \$2 50@3. Up to Thursday night there

was hardly enough business done to establish

prices, and the outlook is not very encourag-

ing, owing to the weather. On Friday there was only 60 head of cattle on sale, not

enough to make a market. The following

QUOTATIONS

SHEEP.—Receipts 42,400, against 33,400 the previous week. The offerings of sheep on

of a few mixed at \$5@5 15; rough at \$4 35@ 4 50; stags, \$4. The market was fairly active on Tuesday and Wednesday, and on Thurs-

day prices were 5 cents lower. On Friday the offerings numbered 6,000. There was no

demand for medium weights, and they were quoted at \$5. Good to choice Yorkers sold at \$5 15@5 25; fair do, \$5@5 10, closing weak.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

j26-6m

84 50 24 7

4 25 201

3 9024 1

3 40 23 5

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 to 1,600 lbs.
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs.—Well-fattened steers

weighing 1,300 to 1,400.

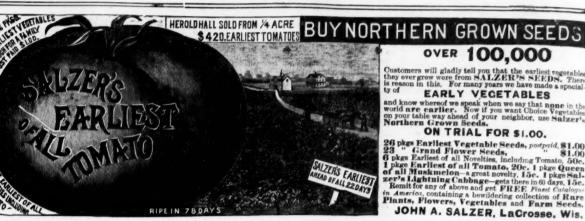
Medium Grades—Steers in the flesh, weighing 1,101 to 1,240 to 1,240 to 1,100 to 1,100 lbs, of fair to good

was giving as the closing

Poor to best bulls, 900 to 1,800 lbs....

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



OVER 100,000 s will gladly tell you that the earliest vegetables grow were from SALZER'S SEEDS. There in this, For many years we have made a gracial EARLY VECETABLES

mow whereof we speak when we say that none in the are earlier. Now if you want Choice Vegetable ut table way abaed of your neighbor, use Salzer hern Grown Seedin. ON TRIAL FOR \$1.00.

26 pkgs Earliest Vegetable Seeds, pospaid, \$1.00 23 "Grand Flower Seeds, \$1.00 of all Muskins of all Tomato, 20c. 1 pige Queen per's Lightning Cabbage—gets there in 60 days, 15c. 1 page Salter and the control of the cont

they are grown from SELECTED SEED STOCKS, and produce the Best Vegetables. GARDEN GUIDE for 1889 now ready, WITH PRICES AND SPECIAL DISCOUNTS.

1: contains complete list (with illustrations) of leading varieties of Vegetables & Flowers. together with collection of NOVELTIES of superior merit. We will mail you a Catalogue and STONE-THIRD PINT BUIST'S MORNING STAR PEAS (the Earliest in the world)

ROBERT BUIST, Jr., Seed Grower, Philadelphia, Pa.

HORTICULTURAL CUIDE FOR 1889

Beautifully Illustrated, a useful assistant to the gardener or farmer.

Containing a description of our Latest Novelty, the RUST-PROOF GOLD-EN WAX BEAN, a variety of great productiveness and excellent quality and entirely free from rust, so destructive to the bean crop of this country. For description of many other novelties see Our Horticultural Guide, mailed27 CURRIE BROTHERS, Seedsmen and Florists, P. O. Box 284, Milwankee, Wis

PARKER & BURTON,

35 & 36 BUHL BLOCK, DETHOIT.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law and Solicitors of United States and Foreign Patent, CONDENSES, States and Foreign Patent, CONDENSES, PATENT LAWS, MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION. ELY'S SEED MANUAL Contains all the valuable NEW Seeds, Bulbs & Plants. SPECIAL PRICES ELY & CO. Seed Merchante 1301 and 1303 Market Stor MARKET CARDENERS. ELY & CO. Seed Merchante 1301 and 1303 Market Stor MARKET CARDENERS.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE! CHEAPEST SEED HOUSE ROO'

In the WEST. Many packets at 3 cts. Quarts and pounds at wholesale prices. We pay postage. Free packets with every order. Market Gardeners ask ROSES AND SEEDS We offer postpaid at your own door, the LARGEST STOCK of ROSES, in America, all varieties, to suite and prices, and Japan Lilles, New MOON and TUBEROSES. The Wonderful NEW MOON

HE \* FARMER'S \* VOICE

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY ARMERS VUICE CU. CHICAGO, ILL

\$1.00 per Year or 50 cents for Six Months.

"GARDENING
IS AN EMPLOYMENT FOR WHICH
NO MAN IS TOO HIGH OR TOO LOW." /AUGHAN'S Seed (atalog

contains less brag and exaggeration to the square inch than most books of the Are you ready for such a catalogue? If so, send three stamps, but if you haven't the stamps, send anyway. Our Chicago Parks Flowers and Plants, our Market Vegetables, and our Gardening Implements make up a book that

TELLS THE WHOLE STORY,

and is a work of art and of FACTS that will please you. Address NOW: Vaughan Seed 88 State Bt.

51st YEAR ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE. Everywhere acknowledged the Best. Headquarters American Grass Seeds

J. M. McCullough's sons, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

CM TOMATO



CHRYSANTHEMUMS, GLADIOLUS and TUBERUSES, The WORDERS AND FLOWERS, New GRAPES, New and Rare FLOWER and VECETABLE SEEDS.
Goods sent everywhere by mail or express. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Our NEW GUIDE, 110 pages. Goods sent everywhere by mail or express. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Our NEW GUIDE, 210 pages, handsomely illustrated, FREE TO ALL who write for it. It will pay you to see it before buying THE DINGEE & CONARD CO., Rose Growers and Importers, West Grove, Pa. MATTHEWS' Seed Drill.

Eand Caltivator. Whoel Hoe.
Single or Combined.
The Standard of Americal

NORTHERN GROWN







WE BUY Potatoes, Apples, Hay Beans, Eggs, Produce Oried Fruits and sell on commission. Write us HATHEWAY & CO., 22 Central Wharf, Boston, GENERAL COMMISSION DEALERS

Established 1873-Members Chamber Commen

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortage, made and executed by Lucius C. Welton and Lizzie Welton, his wife, of Hastings, Barry county, Michigan, to Thomas W. Stringer, of Nankin, Wayie county, Michigan, bearing date the seventeenth day of the Register of Deeds for Wayne County, Michigan, bearing date the seventeenth day on the 3rd day of February, 1882, in liber 18 of mortages, on page 39, which said mortgage was dujussigned by the administrator of the estate of Thomas W. Stringer, deceased, to John B. Wallace guardian of Leonard J. Stringer, and Mildred A. D. 1887, and recorded in liber 28 of assignments bearing date October 24A. D. 1887, and recorded in liber 28 of assignments of mortgages, on page 55t; on which mortgages there is

JOHN B. WALLACE, Assig Guardian of Leonard J., and Mildred A. Str. S BABCOCK, Attorney for Assignee.

TF You want to know all about the Garden address PETER HENDERSON & Co... and 37 Courtland St., New York. m17-44

GIBBON VOL

Agricultur ing Deli Farmers The Horse Feeding The Farm Specks Pomace-cultural The Poultr try Hou Horticultur den Pro-ing—The from Flo

Apiarian.— Editorial.— Products Associati Growers Brooklyn Foreign. Poetry.—Th Miscellaneou glers—The a Coal Fin for Emera When Wor ing the Co Semi-Ann Semi-Ann ons of Warieties-

FARI

To the Editor

Consistent

wide of the

Your corr

Veterinary .-

Commercial

jealousy on of the Stat change in th propriation f He says the ferred the res mendation v opinions who changed by jealeusy, an members can was force in West Michiga committee 1 gested that th tion was ten ther says in s lot the memi selves of the them) but the by argument Mr. Anti-Con who made the leaders, that cl of those whose could not be c ment? He ad there in favor but after bein minds. The f gument, were when they firs they get and fo There is no farmers of Mic farmers' instit State under

eighty such ins Indiana, Ohio, States are sur stitutes, sustai The farmers to ask for aid education in the the record as everything. cultural & Inc nual meeting or olution request the request of ture for such inmay have ask Most of the men and many of th influential in th the drift of publ second thought

The six inst

do not satisfy

people. Wisc

I am sorry m correspondent. pause three time his spite at 1 thought would the public that influenced his action when at different signa might again be from the subject fractious, skit "moon-blind," on first seeing used to it after I sign myself ag

Mr. ROCK BA some years ago flock of Merino as much of a cur would be, write Merinos are doi the nicest party from Climax, Randall, of Arn flocks of A. D. Goyer Bros."

THE London in the finest grad as American by large importation